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The Daily Commercial.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

The Saturday Morning Commercial.

The SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL, with the usual amount of reading matter, including a number of interesting articles, telegraphic dispatches, correspondence and the markets, is now ready, and can be obtained at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 5 cents. $1 50 per year.
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The Invasion.

It evidently will not do to treat lightly the movements of the rebels on the border. As we suggested yesterday, they have a fixed policy, which is to harass the border counties, and, should there be not a sufficient defensive force, sweeping invasion.

The fight at Cumberland between KELLY and MCCAUSLAND was a decided victory for us.

Our Harrisburg dispatch gives some rather alarming rumors that Hagerstown has been occupied by the rebels, which appears highly probable. The report is that Gen. HUNTER went out of one end of the town while the rebels were entering at the other.

Much excitement prevails at Harrisburg and throughout the region menaced.

We feel confident that the rebels will not be long permitted to have their own way. In addition to the militia force called out by Governor CURTIN to defend the State and repel the invaders, we have reason to believe that a force equal to the emergency has already been collected and is, or soon will be, in a position to dosomething more than stand on the defensive. In fact, in this particular we would advise our friends to "act as though they had heard some good news."

LATER.

The rebels are now reported to occupy Middleburg, a town eleven miles north of Hagerstown, near the Pennsylvania line, but in what force is not known. While the above force of rebels was advancing from Hagerstown, another rebel column is said to have been marching towards Cumberland.

Thirty Thousand Volunteers Called For.

Governor CURTIN has called for thirty thousand volunteer militia to defend the State against the rebel invaders once more on our borders. The time has come when men can no longer afford to quibble about the precise manner of doing things. The enemy is on our soil and must be expelled. There is, therefore, only this one step left for our people to take, and that is, to organize without an hour's delay. There is no room for explanation. Men are needed. Their presence in the fortifications about the city will be the best—the safest explanation at the present time. Any other mode must be fraught with danger to all—rich and poor alike. War, like death, levels all distinctions. Then, remember that war is now at our doors and if it is to be averted, and its train of horrors put away from us, we must buckle on our armor, and accept the offices of men and patriots at once. Delay is dangerous.

The Pulpit and the Crisis.

We devote a large portion of our space to-day to the publication of sermons preached in this city on Fast Day. Our effort has been to furnish our readers with a thorough representation of the pulpits of all denominations, and we are glad to say, we have succeeded to a considerable extent. The demands upon our space have rendered it imperative upon us to reserve several able productions for future publication. We publish in full the discourse of the Rev. Dr. VAN DEUSEN, of St. Peter's Church, which is a review of his past course, and a vindication of himself and his church. That he has succeeded in doing this nobly and ably, we think, no one who reads his sermon will deny. In connection with the animadversions of the press at various times and discussions in the Councils of the Church on the course pursued by Dr. VAN DEUSEN, this discourse will be read with peculiar interest. One thing is very evident, and it is an encouraging circumstance, that amid the diversity of style in thought, and denominational attachment, there is breathed a strong, unmistakable, outspoken loyalty to the Government, a healthful sentiment, showing that so far as the religious instructors of the people are concerned our people are in most excellent hands. With a loyal Press and a loyal Pulpit, only one thing more is needed at the present time, and that is a resolute people. Let there be no perverse disciples, and that tranquility and peace which religion teaches us to hope and pray for can be at no great distance in the future.

Sherman Before Atlanta.

We give this morning particulars of the battles of the 28th ult., when the rebels were again defeated disastrously, they making the attack. The account places their loss between 3,000 and 4,000, while ours was but 600, only a small proportion being fatalities. The total loss of the rebels since HOOD took command and assumed the offensive is estimated at nearly 25,000 men.

Hundred Day Exemption.

It appears that the soundness of our views on the right of Hundred Day men to exemption from the draft was attested by the circumstances attending Gov. ANDREW's offer to the War Department to raise five thousand men for one hundred days service, in Massachusetts, on which occasion he suggested to the Secretary that by the plain provision of the law those men would be exempt from draft while actually in the military service of the United States, but no longer; and this view, submitted in writing, was acceded to in writing. This precedent settles the interpretation of the law. Hundred days soldiers, if drafted while they are actually in the service of the United States, will be exempted. This, of course, will not apply under any draft which may be ordered subsequently. It is true, that so far as the raising of the quota now called for is concerned, the president we have alluded to reduces the number of names on the list of those now liable to draft, and increases the chances of being drafted of those remaining on the roll, but it is the law. There is this compensating tendency about it however, and that is, that no small proportion of our One Hundred Day Men will, in the course of their brief term of service, acquire a strong desire to enlist for any number of years their services may be required This tendency is inevitable, and while large bounties are being offered for men to fill our quotas, One Hundred Day Men should not be slighted. They should have a fair opportunity to enjoy the bounties which are being offered.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.

The City Councils to-day voted to pay $400 to every volunteer, whether for one, two or three years. This is an increase of $300 on the sum previously paid.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1864. NO. 278.

Late Military Intelligence.

We have nothing of importance from Petersburg. The rebels are repairing their lines, performing most of their work after night. It is said a court of inquiry is about to be convened to inquire into the cause of our late disaster. Our losses in Saturday's repulse are said to be five thousand six hundred and forty. The hospitals are being rapidly cleared of sick and wounded. A correspondent says the rebels are mining one of our earthworks in front of Petersburg, and that measures have been taken which will render all operations of that sort futile.

Dispatches from the Southwest announce the success of Stoneman's raid on the Macon railroad. Stoneman's force consisted of General Edward McCook's division of cavalry, composed of Long's and one other brigade. The Macon road was torn up for eighteen miles, the rails and ties burned, and the road made a complete wreck. On the return march McCook fell in with a large wagon train, in which was much private property and all of Hood's papers. Near Newman a quantity of whisky was captured and here the trouble begun. The rebel General Ransom, who was in pursuit, then came up with McCook when a fight ensued, and McCook was routed. Colonel McCook, who was supposed to have been captured, has arrived at Marietta with one hundred and twenty of his men, five hundred having previously arrived. He captured seventy-two officers and three hundred men, but was obliged to let them go.

A Memphis dispatch states that the rebel Gen. S. D. Lee has been relieved from the command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and ordered to report at Atlanta. Forrest charges the responsibility of his recent defeat by A. J. Smith to Lee. Dick Taylor was at Meridian a week ago. The reported death of Forrest by lockjaw is not credited, although his wound was sufficiently severe to prevent him from active service. Chalmers is in command of his forces. The rebel troops west of the Mississippi river are expected to cross that stream to reinforce Atlanta. Gen. Lyman, who left Mobile July 31st, says: Hood has been re-inforced by two divisions from Beauregard's corps from Richmond, and two brigades from Mobile. Charleston and Wilmington is said to be nearly divested of troops and the garrison of Mobile consists of only two brigades of regulars and the Mobile militia.

From North Carolina we learn that the expedition sent out by Gen. Palmer to the Chowan river, under Lieut. Willis, had returned with one hundred bales of cotton and a large amount of tobacco, captured from the enemy, from which the Treasury Department will realize over one hundred thousand dollars. An expedition also recaptured the dispatch steamer Arrow, and several prisoners, besides destroying a large amount of rebel commissary stores.

Twenty-Fourth Congressional District

The conferees for the XXIVth Congressional District, composed of Greene, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties, met at the Monongahela House on the 7th July last, and after remaining in session three days without making a nomination, adjourned until the 3d day of August, when the convention was again organized by appointing D. L. Imbrie to the chair, and J. Haus Secretary. The following delegates represented their respective counties:
Greene—Capt. J. M. Harper, Thos. Hill, Dr. W. D. Rogers, Washington—Hon. Wm. McKennon, A. W. Atcheson, John A. Happer. Beaver—D. L. Imbrie, Wm. B. Clark, J. S. Rutan. Lawrence—E. Tankey, J. Hans, D. Craig. The candidates before the Convention were Hon. Thos. Cunningham, of Beaver, and Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington. The ballots up to yesterday evening at five o'clock stood six to six, when on the final ballot Messrs. Haus and Craig, of Lawrence, voted for Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, thereby securing his nomination. Mr. Lawrence, like his competitor, is an able, popular and true Union man, and if the party does its duty on the day of the election, Lazure, the Democratic candidate, will be left at home, in the thriving village of Waynesburg to look after the interests of the Bank over which he presides.

Returns of the Special Election.

Since our last issue we have received the following returns in relation to the special election on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which was held on Tuesday last:

In Philadelphia 36,126 votes were polled; a majority of 16,918 being in favor of the first amendment, and a majority of 17,760 in favor of the second and third amendments being much larger.

The majority in Union County will be over 1,000 in favor.

The majority in Snyder County will range near 600 in favor.

Liverpool, in Perry County, gives a majority of 53 in favor.

Blair County will give about 2,200 majority in favor.

Lebanon County gives nearly 300 majority in favor.

Adams County gives a handsome majority in favor.

Allegheny County gives a majority of about 10,000.

Washington County gives a majority of 1,726 for the first amendment; 1,765 for the second, and 1,771 for the third.

Proclamation by the Governor.

30,000 VOLUNTEER MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Adjutant-General Russell's Order.

Prompt Response Urgently Demanded.

HARRISBURG, August 5, 1864.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth: A Thousand Volunteer Militia, to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State. The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburg, and those west of that place at Pittsburg. I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force. The general orders which accompany this proclamation set forth the arrangements for transportation, &c., and the mode of organization.

By the Governor. A. G. CURTIN.
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

GENERAL ORDER No. 53.—*Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, August 5, 1864.*—In accordance with my proclamation this day made, it is ordered:

First—That all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania do immediately assemble in their respective boroughs, wards and townships, and organize companies for the defense of the State.

Second—Companies, as rapidly as organized, will, on application to the different railroad companies, be furnished with transportation by the United States to the proper rendezvous. Those organized west of Johnstown to Camp Reynolds, Pittsburgh; east of Johnstown to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg; where they will be subsisted by the United States government, and sworn into the service of the State for State defence during the period of the existing emergency, and will be organized into regiments. By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Penn'a.

Sick and Wounded from Fort Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.

NEW YORK, August 5.

The steamer Metropolitan has arrived from Fortress Monroe. The steamer Connecticut, with 150 sick and wounded soldiers from City Point and Fortress Monroe, reports that the rebels had fired into some steamers and schooners near Wilcox's Landing.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, brought $283,000.

Volunteer Credits on Quotas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The Solicitor of the War Department in a lengthy circular, decides that each man furnished under the present call for troops, whether for one two or three years, shall count only one year in the quota now required. In making the quotas under a new call, the districts having furnished three years or two years men shall be credited with three times or twice the amount of service of those furnishing one year men, and the quotas arranged accordingly on new calls.

James River Steamer Fired Into.

Cavalry Fight on New Jerusalem Road.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

Yesterday, as the mail steamer John Brooks plying between here and City Point, was coming down the James river, she was fired at by a battery at Harrison's Landing. Six shots were fired, three of which passed over the steamer and three fell short. She turned back to get to our gunboats for protection, but in the meantime two of them came up the river and shelled the rebels out.

Advices received here state that a cavalry fight took place on the New Jerusalem road, on Wednesday, in which the rebels were defeated. Our loss was seventy-five.

The reports that Hocker was to relieve Meade are incorrect. Hooker was relieved by General Sherman and sent to Washington.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, advertised in another column, are highly recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by congressmen, clergymen and singers, who use them. Among the certificates to their merits we observe letters from Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, E. H. Chapin, and others of eminence.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Assault on Petersburg.

Radical Change in Military Affairs.

Rebel Intentions up the Shenandoah.

OUR GOVERNMENT'S POLICY DECIDED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The Repulse at Petersburg.

The failure of the attack last Saturday upon Petertburg, although not greatly affecting the offensive power of the army in point of numbers, will work a radical change in the aspect of military affairs in Virginia.

Rebel Movements in the Shenandoah.

It is no longer a secret that the rebels mean to assume the offensive with as much vigor as possible, and that for this purpose they are sending reinforcements up the valley and making an effort to cross the Potomac. It is believed that the policy of the Government in the emergency has been determined upon to-day, and that it is such as will gratify all who are tired of the rebel presence so near the loyal States. Of military plans and movements it is not now the time to speak.

Capture of Cotton.

The Navy Department has information of the capture of ninety-four bales of cotton, about forty miles up the Suwanee river, Florida, by an expedition from the steamer Sangamon. A substitute broker was arrested here to-day for for an attempt to remove colored men to the north.

Notabilities in Town.

The presence here of an unusual number of notabilities has made considerable stir, talk and excitement to-day.

Change of Provost Marshal.

It is understood a change has been or is about to be made in the Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania.

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

Thurlow Weed is here, and considerably rumor of Cabinet changes are abundant. There seems no reason, however, for believing they have any sure foundation.

Excessive Quotas in New York.

DISCREPANCIES IN VARIOUS STATES.

Gov. Seymour to Secretary Stanton.

ALBANY, August 5.

The following is Gov. Seymour's letter to Secretary Stanton relative to quotas in the first ten districts:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, August 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: It is my duty to call your attention to the enrollment made with a view to the draft lately ordered by the President. In some of the Congressional Districts they are especially excessive and injurious. The average quotas in thirty-one Congressional Districts in New York are 2,881; in Massachusetts and New Hampshire they are 2,467; in Pennsylvania 2,211. It will be seen that the largest demand made in every Congressional District in the State is for 3,0 men per district more than required in Pennsylvania, and for 714 men per district more than in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. I name these States as I have not been able to procure quotas assigned elsewhere. There are no differences in the character of population of these States to account for these discrepancies. The most oppressive ingredients appear in the congressional Districts in the cities of Albany and Brooklyn. The average demand made upon these is for 3,867 men each, while in Massachusetts the average demand made upon each district is only 2,500 men. This leads me to believe that the proportion of aliens and females in the large towns should make their quotas less instead of greater than in other districts. These returns are confirmed by the character of their respective population.

Not only are aliens numerous in New York and Brooklyn, but they make up a much more proportionate number than elsewhere, as they find more employment in workshops or as domestics, and as a comparison is made between cities of different States, I desire to say that men demanded from New York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities 15 per cent. of the population is enrolled, in Boston only 12½ per cent., or less than one-half that ratio are made liable to be drafted. The ten Congressional districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish under the last call only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional districts in this State are called on for 35,904, making an excess of 14,234. It is objected that a mistake is done under these enrollments. I do not mean to find fault with those who made them in New York and Brooklyn. I know that what they have done is true, but it is impossible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted, because they are aliens or non-residents. Those whose numbers are subsequently struck down have no interest in correcting the lists, while the fact is that they swell the enrollments, being grievous burthens upon districts to which they are charged.

The draft makes a heavy drain upon all parts of our country. In our cities it is a terrible addition. Many of the most valuable enrollments live upon daily wages, which they must receive every week regularly to enable them to give food, fuel and clothing to their families. These can only be obtained by cash payments. The pay of soldiers, which is made at irregular times, and perhaps at comparatively long periods, will not, under the best supervision, reach their families in cities like New York and Brooklyn, and they are frequently broken up and ruined. Every consideration of justice and humanity demands a severe modification of the rules thrown upon them. It is proper I should say that since the beginning of this civil war these cities have never furnished their full proportion, but are to-day entitled to a credit of about 3,000 three year men. It would be an act of justice to count each of these men against three men under the present call for service for one year; but these cities have done more. They have in repeated occasions promptly responded to the calls of the Department in times of peculiar peril. They have been able to do this because at great expense they have kept up well disciplined militia. The value of this force is as much for the advantage of the United States as for the city governments.

These exceptional enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury, and giving to Government the money which has enabled it to pay its soldiers. I am sure you will agree with me that New York and Brooklyn have strong claims not only upon equity, but upon the gratitude of those who are administering national affairs. In addressing you on this subject I made to you last year to correct a similar wrong, you appointed Wm. J. Allen of this State, Chauncey Smith of Mass., and John Leo of Indiana, as Revision Commissioners into the enrollment of 1863. They submitted an able report showing its great injustice, and you relieved these cities from a great burden. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now, whereby the quotas of this State, which, especially in the districts I have named, (New York and Brooklyn,) appear to be unjust and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country.

Since the enrollment was made, there has been no opportunity to correct them, neither can this be done in time. While names may be added to the lists, those whose were improperly enrolled there cannot be stricken off. In large cities the excess of names cannot be stricken off, as citizens are not familiar with the names and conditions of their neighbors. In country districts, it is otherwise.

Truly yours, &c.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

From Cairo and Below.

Louisiana Constitutional Election

CAIRO, August 5, 1864.

New Orleans dates to the 29th are received. The steamship Washington would leave for New York on the 30th, and Matanzas on the 31st.

General Banks officially acknowledged the exchange of prisoners recently arrived there, and ordered those belonging to the 13th and 19th Corps to report to the proper officers for duty, and those whose term has expired to proceed to their respective States to be mustered out of service.

Lieutenant Governor Wells has issued a proclamation directing an election on the first Monday of September for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention.

Cotton inactive; good ordinary at $1 59@1 65; low middling at $1 57½@1 60; middling at $1 62@1 62½; 250 bales, at auction, $1 61½; aggregate sales amounting to $20,000. There is little doing in Western produce. There is nothing doing in Sugar and Molasses. All rooms on New York steamers are engaged at three cents per pound for cotton.

Recruiting New York's Quota.

ALBANY, August 5.

An order, signed by Adjutant General Sprague, was issued to-day, which states the quota of the State under the last call of the President amounts to 89,318 men. Under authority received from the War Department one hundred companies are to be organized. Authorization will be granted to recruit a company upon application to headquarters here. Preference will be given to those who have been in the service.

No Drafting Under Previous Calls.

NEW YORK, August 5.

A Washington special to the *Post* says an order has been issued directing that there shall be no drafting under previous calls for troops. All deficits now outstanding shall be carried over to the draft to take place in September.

THE NEW INVASION.

Rebels Whipped at New Creek.

THE REBEL LOSS LARGE.

They Leave their Dead and Wounded

GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS.

Rebel Occupation of Hagerstown.

THE ENEMY APPROACHING IN FORCE.

Narrow Escape of General Hunter.

MIDDLEBURG OCCUPIED BY THE FOE.

Rebel Force in Maryland 6000 to 8000

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 5.

Dispatches received here by Gov. Curtin this morning, state that at half-past two this morning our troops evacuated Hagerstown. Pickets report the enemy on the Sharpsburg road. At 5 a. m. scouts came in reporting the rebel infantry pickets three miles below on the same road, when a general skeddadle of citizens ensued. Up to eight a. m. of to-day nothing further has been heard in that direction.

A gentleman who is vouched for as reliable, says he saw the enemy crossing at Williamsport this morning. Two scouts report the same thing. The sound of drums is now heard in that direction. The rebels entered Hagerstown at nine o'clock this morning, at which hour Wm. B. Wilson left. Wilson is a reliable operator belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The impression in official circles is that the enemy is approaching in force. This opinion is backed by testimony of a reliable character, which is now in the possession of the authorities.

General Couch has issued an address to the people of the Southern tier of counties of this State asking them to put their rifles in order, as the enemy may approach at any hour this summer or coming fall.

The Court House bell is being rung and the streets of Harrisburg are more excited than they were a week back. There was fighting since four p. m. yesterday at New Creek. The enemy did not cross at Hancock, but was seen moving towards Williamport from Martinsburg, with a brigade of infantry, while a large body of his cavalry were at Hedleville.

The impression in some circles here is that Lee is sending reinforcements to Hood, and that his present movements are only feints to cover his real design. General Hunter was in Hagerstown this morning when the rebels entered that place. He escaped at one end, while the rebels entered at the other.

CUMBERLAND, August 5.

Maj. Gen. Couch.—My forces repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New Creek. Gen. McClausland and Gen. Bradley T. Johnson's forces attacked that place at 2 p. m. and the fight continued until long after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. The enemy's loss severe; ours not heavy—will not exceed twenty killed and fifty wounded. The garrison made a most gallant defence, under the command of Col. Steyenson, Col. Sinn and Major Simpson.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.

HARRISBURG, August 5.

A dispatch from Somerset, received at 10 p. m., states that the federal loss in the fight at New Creek yesterday was three killed, one hundred and fifty wounded; General Kelley defeated the rebels. A dispatch from Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., states that a gentleman had just arrived there, who says he saw the rebels marching at Williamsport between six and twelve o'clock this morning, 6,000 or 8,000 strong, infantry and cavalry.

HARRISBURG, August 5.

We had a communication from this point by telegraph with the State Line Station. At eight o'clock this evening the communication does not exist beyond Greencastle, the rebels having entered Middleburg, eleven miles north of Hagerstown. In what force they occupy that place we have not learned. It is assumed that they have more than the five regiments which entered Hagerstown this morning.

The movements of the enemy are inexplicable. They seem determined to invest their operations with as much mystery as possible, both as to numbers, intentions and points of attack. At five o'clock this evening the movements were advancing towards Chambersburg, another column, it is reported, was moving up the Potomac in the direction of Cumberland, the strength of which column none of our officials are able to learn.

A telegraphic report has just reached these headquarters that Wilson's train, with 1,000 passengers by the stage, which had reached that place, represent that a fight took place at Cumberland on Thursday, which resulted in loss to our side of 20 killed and 50 wounded. No other particulars are given.

HARRISBURG, August 5.

The occupation of Hagerstown is confirmed by official dispatches. Three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry are strongly posted in and around the town. The fact that the rebel expedition is accompanied by infantry is a strong indication that its object is not the capture of a large body, as such troops are not used for marauding purposes only. After crossing at Sharpsburgtown, it appears the enemy passed through Boonsboro and Funkstown, at which latter place a detachment of cavalry halted for dinner. Gen. Couch is concentrating a force sufficient to meet any emergency which might happen, having organized themselves into companies ready to re-enlist in the first alarm. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through Superintendent Lewis and Chief Engineer Wilson, did everything for the protection of the place that could be done. The Capt. N. P. Battery was sent here, and is just outside the town. Two officers detailed by General Couch are here aiding in the thorough organization of the people. This would be an extremely difficult place to defend against an approach by way of Bedford; but I know that every precaution has been taken to protect Altoona from the rear. Of course there is no danger apprehended now, but the people are determined that it will not be their fault if the rebels get any advantage here in the future.

The Governor of this State (Curtin) is in session here now, but nothing of the slightest importance has yet transpired. The attendance is very limited, indeed, and the usual throng of politicians that is most usually entertained in the Convention. Many have been deterred from coming on account of the meager accommodation there is for them. I look on the belief of the names of several ladies from Pittsburgh, as also that of your county Superintendent, Mr. Douthett.

The weather during the past week was the hottest ever experienced here, I am informed, and the rain which has been falling since yesterday evening is really a God-send. The atmosphere has become pleasant, and last night I slept "like a top" for the first time since I left home.

Every body is having his "say" about General Couch, and I see no reason why I should not have mine. I am perfectly conversant with all the facts which have yet transpired in regard to the late affair at Chambersburg, and I say that Gen. Couch is unjustly denounced. I was in Harrisburg during the whole excitement and was kept posted. I conversed with many of the unassuming people, and my experience of them was this: Those who left that town at the first alarm, in perfect fear of their lives, deposed the General bitterly, while those who remained by the General's side until the last moment, in the hope of being able to defend the place, unite in saying that General Couch did everything that any man in his place could have done.

Of the latter class is Col. A. K. McClure, who is one of the best citizens, and who, if there were even the slightest grounds to accuse Gen. Couch, would not be found defending him. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of yesterday contained a letter written by him, exonerating Gen. Couch from all blame. As you will probably re-publish the letter, I need not burden your columns with a statement of the facts. I know what Col. McClure says in regard to the number of troops under Couch's command to be entirely correct.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been very blatant in its denunciations of Couch, and has given publicity to statements which its editor knew to be false. To injure the influence of Couch in this department, it has persisted in the falsehood that he has been removed, and Gen. Cadwallder appointed in his place. The latter named General was simply assigned to command the defences of Harrisburg—a no very important duty when you consider that not over two companies were organized for the defence of that place.

The *Telegraph* appears to have an enmity against every officer connected with the Administration at Washington. For some time past it has labored hard to destroy the usefulness of Lt. Col. J. V. Bomford, the late acting assistant Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania. That officer was subject to the orders of the obnoxious Provost Marshal General of Washington, P. M. General Fry, and all the short-comings of the latter have been visited on the head of the former. My personal knowledge of the fact that Col. Bomford has labored indefatigably to discharge the onerous and ofttimes unpleasant duties of his office in such a way as to give the most satisfaction to the people of this State.

Col. Bomford has been succeeded by Major Richard J. W. Dodge, of the 13th Regular Infantry, who took charge of the Department on the 1st. Major Dodge has been Mustering and Disbursing officer at Harrisburg, almost ever since the war commenced, and is eminently fitted for his new position.

I see that the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* has joined in the hue and cry against Gen. Couch. The circumvented the rebellion by the most brilliant newspaper strategy, and always with failure, that I am not at all astonished to find him using up Gen. Couch in the same way. Is there any wisdom in such a course? Let us reflect a moment.

A paper professedly in the interest of the Government can do more harm by inconsiderate denunciations of the chosen agents of the Administration than a score of Copperhead journals. The latter oppose the Government in all things, and by themselves accomplish but little, but when aided by such papers as the *Telegraph* and *Chronicle* their efforts for evil are more potent. If the professed friends of the Government indulge in fault-finding we need hardly hope for success. Such papers as those I have mentioned do no good but much harm. They are not read by President Lincoln nor General Grant—they reach only a limited number of the people, many of whom they influence and cause to believe that everything is going wrong. The confidence of the people becomes weakened, and the hostility of the Copperheads strengthened. Let this thing stop immediately. Courts martial are organized to try all persons in the military service, and they alone should be employed when such a person falls in his duty. An enlightened, trial and conviction by the public journals of an officer as high in rank as Gen. Couch should be discouraged. Let the military courts judge him.

It would be a safe rule, in the absence of positive knowledge, to judge such a man as Gen. Couch by his previous record. During his connection with the Army of the Potomac no general attained a more enviable reputation. He has always been in earnest, for his heart is in the cause. In the army I never heard him reproached. To an unusual extent he possessed the affection of his officers and men. As an officer of the division he formerly commanded I speak what I know. When the excitement of the moment shall have passed away, and the plain facts of the late events are fully known, the people will see how much gross injustice has been done one of the most earnest, loyal and efficient officers we have in the military service. S.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Battle of the 28th of July.

GALLANTRY OF OUR SOLDIERS

SUCCESSFUL SHARPSHOOTING

Immense Slaughter of the Rebels.

THE REBEL LOSS ABOUT 5,500.

OUR LOSS NOT 600.

The 15th of August will Witness Sherman's Army without a Foe in its Front.

We have already been enabled by telegraphic despatches to state the general result of the battle of the 28th ult., near Atlanta, between General Sherman's and the Rebel forces. The Chicago *Evening Journal* has a letter from its special correspondent, who had reached Nashville, dated the 31st ult., in which it is asserted that Sherman is now in a position in which he is able to appreciate the advantage of acting on the defensive behind strong intrenchments, a point in warfare hitherto exclusively appropriated by the Rebels. Sherman, we are told, will not take the offensive till prepared to make heavestrike—prepared to capture at least 20,000 prisoners. Three things are left to the choice of the rebels:—to retreat with disaster or to act on the offensive upon our well-entrenched position. The wary movements on the part of the rebels were promptly watched, and their efforts to flank the corps of Generals Howard and Logan quickly checked. The latter, Loring and Stewart, the rebel commanders, were massed with a view to crush our position, but their disposition and designs were easily frustrated.

The attack upon our pickets soon convinced General Howard and Logan that the advance has been commenced, and immediately they rode along the entrenchments and gave the necessary orders for the reception of their guests, which they determined should be a warm one. Orders were given to the men to keep concealed till the batteries opened, when they should at once rise, each picking his man, and firing as if at a deer; while artillerists were ordered to await a certain sign before firing.

The advance of both corps by the rebels was nearly simultaneous; and the reception they met, had a similar effect at all points. Not a regiment but was thinned by the first fire, and ranks were wavered. Even the men in the weakest rifle pits were invulnerable; and the whole space in their front, within range of our unerring Enfields, was covered with dead and wounded, while few of our men had fallen.

It was useless for the rebel officers to urge on their men. They refused to proceed, then fairly turned and fled. Loring attempted to rally a brigade, but, in so doing, was shot through the shoulder, and carried off the field, dangerously wounded. Stewart was more prudent, and made no attempt to check the flight till the fugitives had reached a point where they were safe from our fire.

Here he succeeded in inducing his men to try a second charge, and the rebels entered that place. He escaped at one end, while the rebels entered at the other.

CUMBERLAND, August 5.

Maj. Gen. Couch.—My forces repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New Creek. Gen. McClausland and Gen. Bradley T. Johnson's forces attacked that place at 2 p. m. and the fight continued until long after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. The enemy's loss severe; ours not heavy—will not exceed twenty killed and fifty wounded. The garrison made a most gallant defence, under the command of Col. Steyenson, Col. Sinn and Major Simpson.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.

HARRISBURG, August 5.

A dispatch from Somerset, received at 10 P. M., states that the federal loss in the fight at New Creek yesterday was three killed, one hundred and fifty wounded; General Kelley defeated the rebels. A dispatch from Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., states that a gentleman had just arrived there, who says he saw the rebels marching at Williamsport between six and twelve o'clock this morning, 6,000 or 8,000 strong, infantry and cavalry.

HARRISBURG, August 5.

We had a communication from this point by telegraph with the State Line Station. At eight o'clock this evening the communication does not exist beyond Greencastle, the rebels having entered Middleburg, eleven miles north of Hagerstown. In what force they occupy that place we have not learned. It is assumed that they have more than the five regiments which entered Hagerstown this morning.

The movements of the enemy are inexplicable. They seem determined to invest their operations with as much mystery as possible, both as to numbers, intentions and points of attack. At five o'clock this evening the movements were advancing towards Chambersburg, another column, it is reported, was moving up the Potomac in the direction of Cumberland, the strength of which column none of our officials are able to learn.

A telegraphic report has just reached these headquarters that Wilson's train, with 1,000 passengers by the stage, which had reached that place, represent that a fight took place at Cumberland on Thursday, which resulted in loss to our side of 20 killed and 50 wounded. No other particulars are given.

HARRISBURG, August 5.

The occupation of Hagerstown is confirmed by official dispatches. Three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry are strongly posted in and around the town. The fact that the rebel expedition is accompanied by infantry is a strong indication that its object is not the capture of a large body, as such troops are not used for marauding purposes only. After crossing at Sharpsburgtown, it appears the enemy passed through Boonsboro and Funkstown, at which latter place a detachment of cavalry halted for dinner. Gen. Couch is concentrating a force sufficient to meet any emergency which might happen, having organized themselves into companies ready to re-enlist in the first alarm. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through Superintendent Lewis and Chief Engineer Wilson, did everything for the protection of the place that could be done. The Capt. N. P. Battery was sent here, and is just outside the town. Two officers detailed by General Couch are here aiding in the thorough organization of the people. This would be an extremely difficult place to defend against an approach by way of Bedford; but I know that every precaution has been taken to protect Altoona from the rear. Of course there is no danger apprehended now, but the people are determined that it will not be their fault if the rebels get any advantage here in the future.

The Governor of this State (Curtin) is in session here now, but nothing of the slightest importance has yet transpired. The attendance is very limited, indeed, and the usual throng of politicians that is most usually entertained in the Convention. Many have been deterred from coming on account of the meager accommodation there is for them. I look on the belief of the names of several ladies from Pittsburgh, as also that of your county Superintendent, Mr. Douthett.

The weather during the past week was the hottest ever experienced here, I am informed, and the rain which has been falling since yesterday evening is really a God-send. The atmosphere has become pleasant, and last night I slept "like a top" for the first time since I left home.

Every body is having his "say" about General Couch, and I see no reason why I should not have mine. I am perfectly conversant with all the facts which have yet transpired in regard to the late affair at Chambersburg, and I say that Gen. Couch is unjustly denounced. I was in Harrisburg during the whole excitement and was kept posted. I conversed with many of the unassuming people, and my experience of them was this: Those who left that town at the first alarm, in perfect fear of their lives, deposed the General bitterly, while those who remained by the General's side until the last moment, in the hope of being able to defend the place, unite in saying that General Couch did everything that any man in his place could have done.

Of the latter class is Col. A. K. McClure, who is one of the best citizens, and who, if there were even the slightest grounds to accuse Gen. Couch, would not be found defending him. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of yesterday contained a letter written by him, exonerating Gen. Couch from all blame. As you will probably re-publish the letter, I need not burden your columns with a statement of the facts. I know what Col. McClure says in regard to the number of troops under Couch's command to be entirely correct.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been very blatant in its denunciations of Couch, and has given publicity to statements which its editor knew to be false. To injure the influence of Couch in this department, it has persisted in the falsehood that he has been removed, and Gen. Cadwallder appointed in his place. The latter named General was simply assigned to command the defences of Harrisburg—a no very important duty when you consider that not over two companies were organized for the defence of that place.

The *Telegraph* appears to have an enmity against every officer connected with the Administration at Washington. For some time past it has labored hard to destroy the usefulness of Lt. Col. J. V. Bomford, the late acting assistant Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania. That officer was subject to the orders of the obnoxious Provost Marshal General of Washington, P. M. General Fry, and all the short-comings of the latter have been visited on the head of the former. My personal knowledge of the fact that Col. Bomford has labored indefatigably to discharge the onerous and ofttimes unpleasant duties of his office in such a way as to give the most satisfaction to the people of this State.

Col. Bomford has been succeeded by Major Richard J. W. Dodge, of the 13th Regular Infantry, who took charge of the Department on the 1st. Major Dodge has been Mustering and Disbursing officer at Harrisburg, almost ever since the war commenced, and is eminently fitted for his new position.

From the Potomac Army.

The Heat Precludes Active Operations.

Removal of the Sick and Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
August 4, 1864.

Nothing of interest has taken place for the past two days, and very little picket firing is being indulged in on the lines at present.

FORTRES

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street,) Reception Rooms and Skylights on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Purviance, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY AUGUST 6, 1864.

What will Pittsburgh Do?

That the financial necessities of the Government, present and prospective, are great, need not be disguised, for it is a stubborn fact, to be dealt with, not merely talked about.

The draft will supply the men for the army. What we need is some system, as nearly as possible corresponding in efficiency, to obtain the needed funds, by inducing people to take the Loan. They are able to do it. Millions of dollars are lying idle. Millions more are seeking investment. Millions still might be taken from the private business and placed in the great business of saving the nation.

Heretofore, the great monied institutions and men of wealth have supplied the Government with money. They have done it in the ordinary course of business, less, perhaps, in the spirit of pure patriotism, than for the motives which usually address themselves to those, who, having large means, look solely to the lawfulness of the transaction, the character of the security, and the promised per centage. The great mass of the people have not given. They have not been asked nor expected to give. The large lenders were able to meet the wants of the Government, and they enjoyed exclusively the benefits of the transaction.

But not so now, however. The Secretary of the Treasury wants more money, and sooner than the Banks and monied men will furnish it. He appeals, therefore, to the people at large:—and what is needed is systematic means for enforcing that appeal, of reaching the judgment of all classes, and arousing their patriotism. The Loan is theirs, for their own benefit. Toward filling it there is scarcely a man in the land who can not assist either with money direct or by appeals to those who are better able. The pockets of the people must be reached, as they have been in behalf of the army in so many different ways. It is not a gift that is sought. They who have money are not asked for a gratuity. They are not besought to give a cent that will not be returned with interest. They are asked to help the Government, a service for which they will be paid well and faithfully.

We are afraid there is a backwardness in Pittsburgh—that there is not the spirit existing here we ought to manifest. We are told that we are not taking of Government Loan in proportion to our means, that we are not doing as much as other cities. This is not creditable to us as a city which has profited so largely as we have, and that is really able to do so much to assist the Treasury. Men hesitate. Why, they can probably give no satisfactory reason. They seem not to reflect that they are a part of the country, to be either lost or saved, and that they are but saving themselves and their fortunes by sustaining the Government. What will the millions be worth to the possessor, if we do not win this contest for national existence? What if every man—every bank—every institution, should hold back, and the loan fail? The Government would fail—the rebellion would triumph. We ask the man who hesitates or doubts, what would his money be worth—unless it be in gold—should such a calamity ensue? The very course, which in his blindness he thinks the safest, is the one which presisted in, and adopted generally, will, if anything can, upset the Government and hasten universal ruin. It is creditable neither to the sagacity nor the patriotism of our people to hold back—to be behind others, less able, perhaps, and with far less at stake.

It has been proposed elsewhere that a National Loan Association be formed having for its object the gathering from all, according to their ability, whereby the Treasury will not only be kept fully supplied, but the debt of the country be placed in the pockets of the people, as a good paying investment. The suggestion strikes us as being eminently practical. But we propose that we here in Pittsburgh move at once, and adopt the idea for ourselves. Meetings can be held, speakers employed, and measures taken to popularize the Loan, to the end that the entire community may be reached by having motives and arguments set before it, backed by stirring appeals to the love of country and the patriotic sense of every man.

If we move slowly, we believe we generally move to some purpose. Let us in this matter move at once, and show that our rightful place is high in the list of the largest takers of the Loan.

Fatal Lethargy!

Should the rebels, within the next forty-eight hours, dash into Pittsburgh, sack the city, fire it in a hundred places, and make off again while the glare of conflagration lit up the sky, Who among us would have the impudence to lay claim to the sympathy of a single man, woman or child in the whole land? who would have the audacity to dispute the verdict—*served them right?*

While we are dozing, or bound as if by a spell, indifferent to the appeals of those who comprehend that there is actual danger; while we keep at our avocations in a fancied state of security, the enemy is nearing us, and we really know not the hour they may appear in our immediate neighborhood, or when shells from guns planted on the surrounding heights, will drop into our very midst.

When *that* occurs, we conclude this community will begin to wake up and think of doing something.

At present, it looks very much as though little of what ought to be done would be even undertaken before the rebels are at our doors, asking for subsidies and threatening to apply the torch. It is true, we have had meetings, made sundry motions, gone through certain forms, sent out some scouts,—the work, principally, of a few men—but beyond this we have done little, but seem to be waiting for the rebel cavalry to give us the word.

From present appearances, we may not have to wait long.

Aid for Chambersburg.

There is an extensive movement throughout the State to aid the citizens of Chambersburg. The Philadelphia Board of Trade have called a meeting to raise funds, and provide food and clothing. When will Pittsburgh move? In 1845, our city was visited by a terrible fire, and thousands of citizens reduced to a condition similar to that in which the scourged population of Chambersburg now find themselves. On looking over the record, we perceive that the citizens of that place then sent to Pittsburgh between four and five hundred dollars. It was a small village then, and the sum though small, was equal to what thousands would now be from us. We trust that Pittsburgh will not suffer it to be said she was ungrateful.

THE citizens of Cincinnati have subscribed a handsome sum to purchase a house for the widow of the late Colonel Mulligan.

FAST DAY IN THE CHURCHES

Discourses of Prominent Clergymen.

THE PULPIT ON THE WAR.

SYNOPSIS OF SERMONS

BY

Revs E. M. Van Deusen, D.D., D. C. Page, D.D., W. J. Reid, Joseph R. Kerr, C. A. Dickey, W. B. Watkins, Elliott E. Swift, A. K. Bell, J. A. Swaney, and William A. Davidson.

Thursday, the day recommended by President Lincoln as an occasion for fasting, humiliation and prayer, was very generally observed in the churches of the city and vicinity, and the attendance of the various congregations was large. The discourses of the pastors of all the churches where services were had were appropriate to the occasion, and many wholesome truths touching the duty of the citizen in this crisis of his country's existence were eloquently expounded. The spirit of the pulpit was universally suggestive of our dependence upon Jehovah, the Great Commander, in this our day of affliction as a nation. Following we give a synopsis of the discources of the most prominent clergymen of the community:

Our Help in the Lord.

BY REV. E. M. VAN. DEUSEN, D. D.

In St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT.—Hear ye, and give ear; be not proud; for the Lord hath spoken. Give glory to the Lord your God before He cause darkness, and be ere your feet stumble upon the dark mountains; and while ye look for light, He turn it into the shadow of death, and make it gross darkness. Jeremiah xiii. 15, 16.

What a spectacle is this day presented to God to angels and to men! A nation of twenty million souls before the throne of mercy imploring pardon and crying for help! A nation in humiliation, fasting and prayer. That must be indeed no trifling nor common cause that can close the marts of business, silence the hum of industry, suspend the work of "buying and selling and getting gain," spread a Lord's-day stillness over a period allotted to secular labor, and crowd the houses of God in the church with multitudes to implore the Father of mercies to arrest the progress of fearful calamities. And this unusual spectacle has not been produced by any extraordinary religious awakening, nor by any ecclesiastical authority, nor by any concerted action of the several christian bodies in the country; but it orginated with the Representatives of the people composing the nation's Legislature, and was proclaimed by the Presidential head of its Chief Magistrate. Thus the appointment of this solemn day is supported by a combination of civil sanction, influence and power, never before, with but a single exception, exerted in behalf of any religious agency during the history of this Government. When we consider the sensitiveness of the people in reference to a union of Church and State, the jealousy of it, and the fear lest the latter should have undue weight, it is deserving of notice and a favorable sign when the strictly spiritual duty of prayer, humiliation, and reconciliation is thus urged and warmly approved by the highest legislative and executive authority. It is a declaration and confession that the danger and emergency is *immediate, enormous, and terrific*; that it is no time for "the wise men to glory in his wisdom, nor the mighty man to glory in his might, nor the rich man to glory in his riches," but that our last resort is to the God of nations, our most certain "help is in the name of the Lord."

Let us accept the confession without doubting its sincerity and truthfulness, and at once inquire how we may most effectually secure the Divine favor, and avert the judgments of present disasters and averting those that are more fearful in the threatening future. For this purpose, we shall find the exhortation of the Prophet to the point. He calls upon us to a similar peril and impending judgment furnishing a most instructive rule for our guidance. "Hear ye and give ear; be not proud; for the Lord hath spoken. Give glory to the Lord your God before He cause darkness; and before your feet stumble upon the dark mountains, and while ye look for light He turn it into the shadow of death, and make it gross darkness."

The first appeal of God's messenger to us, as to his chosen people of old, is on the ground that "the Lord hath spoken" in a way of mercy and of judgment. What right, what claim, what elder His providential care and kindly interposition in almost innumbered instances, whereby in a very brief period "a little leone has become a thousand and a small one a strong nation?" We are receiving at His hands a harvest equaling that of any former season; so varied in kind, general in extent, and overflowing in abundance, that we can only express our thankfulness take up the beautiful language of the Psalmist, "He has visited the earth and blessed it, He has made it very plenteous, He has watered her furrows, He has settled the ridges in the little valleys thereof, He has made it soft with the drops of rain, and blessed the increase of it. His clouds have dropped fullness. They have dropped upon the pastures of the wilderness, and the little hills have rejoiced on every side, He has crowned the year with his goodness." So, too, in another form His voice of mercy has been heard. Though for a time the mighty arm has not only protected us from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and the epidemic that so often spreads sorrow through large communities, but has restrained ordinary diseases and closed the common avenues to the approaches of the unwelcome messenger, that the voice of grief has been hushed in our dwellings and habitations, and a most cheering healthfulness has prevailed throughout the land.

During the same period, alas, the Lord has also spoken in terrible judgments, startling and alarming tones, in oppressive and painful judgments. All the horrors of a civil, fratricidal war are continued upon us, and though we feel conscious that ours is a righteous cause, and we can confidently ask God's blessing, and that language cannot picture the consequences that are involved, yet it is no less painfully known to us that the very right of our position in the contest does by no means prove our exemption from the sin for whose punishment it has been sent. What though this has not been written in the sanctuary peron upon our standards, the sufferings of the wounded and the dying are not diminished; that success and victory are purchased at the price of our choicest treasures, the bereavement of many of the operations by which national prosperity flows in, the tears and privations of widows, orphans and parent; the desolation of multitudinous hoods and untoldable tions of multitudes.

Thus successful war even is a heavy judgment, and from the beginning, God has made use of it as one of His awful punishments for the sins of nations for their sins; for they must have their retribution on earth as they have no existence in eternity.

Whatever may be the immediate causes, the Almighty has designated war as one of his "sore judgments," and although we may not be able to trace it beyond the passions and lusts whence St. James says "wars and lightings proceed," yet God speaks fearfully, solemnly and earnestly when such a calamity is upon us.

And God never punishes His subjects, or by His dispensations of mercy and judgment, without intending to be heard, to secure from those upon whom that judgment is visited and that mercy bestowed the knowledge of Him, his power, majesty and goodness; and therefore we may see the propriety and necessity of the prophet's exhortation to us to-day: Hear, ye, and give ear, *be not proud*; for we are not superior, our dependence, our indebtedness has never been agreeable to the natural man, and that because "pride compasseth him about as a chain."

Hence that emphatic declaration of Moses to Israel on the eve of entering upon his glorious inheritance. Beware lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein, and when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied, then thine heart be lifted up and thou forget the Lord thy God, and say in thine heart; my power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth.

Such are what stands out so prominent in our whole history down to the present hour as this overweening pride, boastful arrogance and lofty self-exaltation of self? and what disarms us of our prudence, and watchfulness, and sober thought and makes us an easy prey to deceptions and delusions, but it prevents our recognition of His hand in all these things and "without whom not even a sparrow falls to the ground." Our pride does not make us less dependent, diminish our indebtedness nor take away aught from those perfections which make our God infinitely superior to ourselves. An acknowledgment of the hand of God in the harvest that fills our garners, and the current of healthfulness that courses through our veins and gives vigor and elasticity to our bodies, does not take away the smallest portion of the value and merit that belong to the energy, care, industry, labor and watchfulness that we have bestowed in preserving this healthfulness, and securing and garnering that harvest. In recognizing the calamities of the sword as proceeding from the Lord of Hosts, and His chastisements, and as visitations of His displeasure, we do not take away the guilt of those whose wicked passions have prompted them to become the aggressors and to persevere in measures of wrong, robbery and bloodshed. But it does prevent our thinking of ourselves more highly than we ought to think," giving to ourselves credit for talents we never performed, or results with which we have been associated only as subordinate agents. It does deprive that heart-deadly, *pride*, of its many offerings and acceptable incense, and makes of the exulting increase and prosperity; it does take the film from our eyes so that we can see that we have to honor Him, whose HIS commands, and deserved the very judgments He has sent, and it exalts him to his rightful throne, adorns him with those perfect attributes to which He alone has any just claim, and leads us as we really are without Him aid unable to add one cubit stature to our poverty, one blessing to our misery, one ray of light to our natural darkness. The first words of to-day's Fast Day is the solemn voice that speaks to us in our calamities and in our mercies, our afflictions and our rejoicings, is to attack and destroy this monster pride. His self-exalting, vain boasting and lofty pretention, to remember that it is not the earth herself that "giveth seed to the sower and bread to the eater," that no blessing comes by chance nor from any other or inferior agencies as source and beginning, and that even the hatred of enemies is not the sole cause of the dark cloud and fearful storms that are desolating a land, but that God is reaching out his hand from heaven and we must hear His voice. "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths."

Of the great struggle in which we are now and have been so long engaged, not only for the integrity but the very existence of the nation I have had but one opinion from the beginning of the fearful period of my ministry it has been my unvarying practice to inculcate the truth that submission to the civil authority is a religious duty. With the children of my congregations in every period where I have ministered I have set forth the obligation of "honoring and obeying the civil authority," as enjoined in the catechism of the church, and repeatedly urged the same responsibility upon every adult, showing that it has the highest religious sanction from those words of Scripture: "The powers that be are ordained of God." "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake;" "Ye must needs be subject not only for wrath but also for conscience sake; for, for this cause pay ye tribute also for they (civil rulers) are God's ministers attending continually upon this very thing."

On the first Sunday, therefore, after the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter had been confirmed,—viz: April 21st, 1861—I chose the first of these texts of Scripture, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers; for there is no power but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God," in order to show how I regarded the whole subject, and point out the duty of my people at the fearful crisis. These were some of the leading views I used: When one theme of intensest interest absorbs the public mind to the exclusion of all other topics; when it comes home to the heart and hearth-stone of every individual, from the highest to the lowest; when it strikes the ear in sounds of excited converse, martial music and shouts of gathered multitudes; arrests the eye in crowded streets, marching soldiery and weeping women; when the flag of the country is unfurled and floating in the breeze before our minds, it we would, because it follows us out of the week-day into Sunday, and comes with us into God's courts and worship, it is expected that His ministry will not be silent at such a juncture, but take their place on the side of the right and just, and from God's word draw lessons of duty appropriate to the emergency.

On this first Lord's-day since the news of that act of defiance of the National Government and dishonor to the national colors, the epistle tells us, "Every soul be subject unto the higher powers, for there is no power but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God." Whosoever therefore resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God." If we then are to "submit to the ordinance of man for the Lord's sake," and that the resistance of the power is the resistance of 'the ordinance of God.'

"We can at once perceive what momentous questions are involved. In these examples presented by the world and the church almost simultaneously, and that is not only the church, society, the nation, and we may say the race, are imperilled in these efforts to remove the barrier of the way of the perfect fraternal concord and good-will towards all the citizens of our common country; keeping ourselves aloof from all fanatical excitement and wild extremes of opinion and of action, and by the cultivation of fidelity, integrity, temperance, chastity, courtesy and universal charity, adorning the doctrine of God our Savior in all things and shining out as first-rate Christian gentlemen in the midst of a selfish, a wicked and a perverse generation. In such a course, my brethren, we shall find the highest safety,—nay, our only infallible deliverance. Then will no shields, nor swords can save us; most fallacious were our dependence upon charioteer or horseman, armies; navies, valient soldiers, consummate captains, powerful alliances, the sinews of war, cannot avail to guard us against those fearful calamities which have proved so often the melancholy downfall of States and Empires.

The prayer of faith will save us; holy tempers, and deeds of justice and of charity, and in any event, come weal or come woe come submissive or come storm, come the glorious accomplishment of our hopes or their fatal and ruinous fustration, it will still remain an incontroyertible and eternal truth, that

"Religion, Providence, an honest life,
This is firm fasting, this is solid rock,
This can support us, all is sea besides,
Sinks under us, engulfs, and then devours."

When Thy judgments are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness, and heaven forbid that any of us should ever come under the awful description, "Let favor be showed to the wicked, yet will he not learn righteousness; in the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly, and will not behold the majesty of the Lord."

Wherein Have we Erred in Former Fasting?

BY REV. W. J. REID.

In the First United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT.—"Wherefore have we fasted, say they, and thou seest not?" Isaiah, 58:3.

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The Nation Called to Repentance.

BY REV. C. A. DICKEY,

In the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

TEXT.—"If my people, which are called by my name shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin and will heal their land."—II Chronicles: 7-14.

The beautiful temple which had been the dream of David and which had occupied the attention of Solomon for seven years was finished and dedicated with earnest prayer and solemn services, and Solomon, contented and happy, laid down to sleep; and by night God appeared to him and spoke the comforting and encouraging words of the text. They were spoken concerning his own peculiar and chosen people Israel; the people over whom he had ever watched with jealous care; to whom he had shown wonders at the Red Sea. * * * * The promise here given supposes them to be in fearful straits, the result of wandering from God into wicked ways; they are supposed to be in that dread darkness which envelopes those from whom God turns away his face; and deliverance is promised on certain conditions. If they "would humble &c., "God would heal." And if it was enough for the Israelites to deal reasonably with his creatures; some seem to think that God does not deal with nations and individuals now as he did in former times.

Solomon sleeps with his fathers; the beauty of the Temple has faded, and its glory has departed, and Israel is scattered and has lost identity as a nation; but Israel's God remains unchanged, and we are here to-day to appeal to Him for pardon, and healing, and deliverance. We are suffering with the afflicted; God's judgments are abroad in the land. * * * * Many will, doubtless, ask the question to-day: Will any good result from this day's services; have we any encouragement to look for positive, beneficial results? This will depend entirely upon ourselves, upon the manner in which the day is observed. God stands committed to us from our camps and battlefields. Those are our standing sins; alas! we have yet many more. *Slavery*, our judgment sin, must be confessed, and we must rend our hearts from every vestige of it, with unfeigned abhorrence. *Sabbath desecration*, also, when multitudes only remember it to profane it. Then comes *profane swearing* ringing in our ears at every corner and street, burdening the winds that come to us from our camps and battlefields. *Dishonesty, bribery and fraud*, practiced by individuals and companies in the private transaction and government contracts. Then licentiousness and debauchery running naked through our streets, unrebukingly and unrebuked, patted and encouraged by a practical infidelity. While we are not a nation of infidels, yet we do not sufficiently recognize Him in our *constitution*, legislative and administrative acts.

This is a sad picture, but we must look at it; the sooner the better for our existence. We must *rend* or tear our hearts away from these things. How? By a sincere purpose, by godly consideration and self examination, by convictions, by humbling, by shame and sorrow, by confession and abhorrence. We must rend the *heart*, not by sham practitioners, else we stir up the wrath of God and bring down upon us the overwhelming weight of anguish and of judgment and woe. We must take these sins with us, conquer our will, humble our spirit, stir up our affections and conciliate them into love. Every citizen will do this, the old hard heart of all this nation will soon be soft and broken, and be ready to receive the quickness of Godhead, the benediction of Divinity. We must rend our hearts *right*, else it will all have to be done over again. We must "*turn*" to the Lord, not half, but all the way round, get our backs upon our sins, and our faces and hearts towards His mercy seat, and I believe, yes, I know, God will come forth for our defence. I know he will answer the prayer of a nation when it gets fairly on its knees, and with fasting and a broken, rent and torn heart, ask his power and guidance for her safety and her preservation.

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Wherein Have we Erred in Former Fasting?

BY REV. W. J. REID.

In the First United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

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The prayer of faith will save us; holy tempers, and deeds of justice and of charity, and in any event, come weal or come woe come submissive or come storm, come the glorious accomplishment of our hopes or their fatal and ruinous fustration, it will still remain an incontroyertible and eternal truth, that

"Religion, Providence, an honest life,
This is firm fasting, this is solid rock,
This can support us, all is sea besides,
Sinks under us, engulfs, and then devours."

When Thy judgments are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness, and heaven forbid that any of us should ever come under the awful description, "Let favor be showed to the wicked, yet will he not learn righteousness; in the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly, and will not behold the majesty of the Lord."

Be Sincere.

BY REV. JOSEPH R. KERR,

In the Third United Presbyterian Church Allegheny.

TEXT.—"Rend your *hearts*, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord"—Joel, iith ch. 12th verse, 1st clause.

"Be sincere." That is the teaching of my text. "Be sincere." That is the duty of the hour. "Sincerity," around that gathers the patriot's hope, asply it he would see Columbia, rising from the ashes of trouble, more glorious, more honored, more united, more permanent more beloved, more powerful than ever before. Ere it will bring this boon, however, it must be exercised in a twofold manner. First, of Penitence. Second, of Purpose. It must pervade the individuality; then like the leaven in the meal it will pervade the entire nationality. If we want success, we must go in the right direction and advance in the proper manner. Want success? Who does not want it? At this hour when the sullen foe is in its death-struggle, who could not want success? When the dagger blade is glittering at the serpent's head, and all that is wanted is strength to drive it home, who does not want success? When some nations in the world need a free republic, to rise and burn from their avaricious brains the idea of immediate infidelity, is not success? That there be no more eyes blind and red with weeping, no more anguish sobs rom bursting hearts, no more blood to bathe the battle-field, no more corporate action, or a division of labor system.

Each man for himself must return to his maker in the renunciation of all his sins. Will the loudest professions of patriotism bring God's blessing even on a righteous cause when that man will not own God before the world, or blasphemes His name in his common parlance, or refuses to offer Him his devout worship, or destroys his reason, and brutalizes himself with intemperance and licentiousness, or denies the fundamental doctrines of His Gospel, or doubts first the endowments of earth before His kingdom and its right eousness? Let us each show how earnestly we covet His blessing by doing all things which he has enjoined for the welfare of all. Knowing all sin—whose recognizance is indisputable. How stands our record as a nation and as individuals with regard to this? This is sin of Commission, and this of omission. Then, and now, and are we not in as bad a plight as with its neighbor? Then there is *besetting sin*, that when it once gets a good grip on a man's shoulder it is hard to throw itself against. Then are the kind of sins God wants us to get hold of to-day. Away down in the corners of our hearts they're hidden power lies, advancing their work of desperate intentions, and to-day suffer a dead, and assist it by the sufferance, over which the heavens might well gather gloom, and beneath which the solid ribs of earth might well quake and groan.

The speaker saw no way to peace save through battles. To tamely and abjectly submit to the insolent demands of treason, to all its baseness and iniquity would be stricken down with the contending manfully for the right won'd at the worst be but misfortune, such as may befall the noblest and worthiest.

The position is confirmed by the document quoted was that we may secure the blessing of God by fasting and prayer, and by the same means avert his wrath. The scriptural feelings were cited in proof of this, and the whole commented upon. Allusion was also made to the bereavements of forty months of war. Probably two and a half millions on both sides have been called to the field, and one half or more of these are either dead or maimed for life. Our debts are counted by billions instead of millions. Thousands of widows are left in poverty and widowhood, and hundreds of thousands are left orphans and mothers childless. Has this heavy judgment produced its designed results? Is this nation humbled before God? Do we *feel* the chastisement? Is there a spirit of prayer and supplication? We have had days of fasting and prayer appointed, but how have they been observed? Have we at all regarded hem?

We have been grossly inconsistent and accustomed to confess our neighbor's sins on our great fast-day occasions, and to point out, never too darkly, the wickedness of Southern slaveholders. While we have been confessing *their* sins, we have measureably forgotten our own. We have hidden from our eyes the part *we* have taken even in this monster iniquity. Would the slaveholder have had as much temptation to his cupidity and tyranny if Northern people had not connived at his oppressions by building and fitting out slave-ships for Africa? If they had not purchased and consumed slave products? If they had not "rejoiced in the Lord her God!" That's just the point we must be educated up to as a nation—to rely more on God, less on self. We will never subdue this rebellion till we get lower than we ever have been before in the dust of humiliation, and casting out self strength fix our faith on God! Those are our standing sins; alas! we have yet many more. *Slavery*, our judgment sin, must be confessed, and we must rend our hearts from every vestige of it, with unfeigned abhorrence. *Sabbath desecration*, also, when multitudes only remember it to profane it. Then comes *profane swearing* ringing in our ears at every corner and street, burdening the winds that come to us from our camps and battlefields. *Dishonesty, bribery and fraud*, practiced by individuals and companies in the private transaction and government contracts. Then licentiousness and debauchery running naked through our streets, unrebukingly and unrebuked, patted and encouraged by a practical infidelity. While we are not a nation of infidels, yet we do not sufficiently recognize Him in our *constitution*, legislative and administrative acts.

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Summary of Domestic Events in July.

July 1. Nomination and confirmation of Hon. William P. Fessenden, of Maine, as Secretary of the Treasury.
— Death of Hon. Josiah Quincy.
2. Evacuation of the rebel position at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., in front of General Sherman.
3. Retreat of Gen. Sigel from Martinsburg toward Harper's Ferry.
4. Harper's Ferry occupied by rebel troops.
— Call of the President for three-months troops to repel invasion.
5. Suspension of habeas corpus and proclamation of martial law in Kentucky.
6. Appearance of a rebel force at Hagerstown and Middletown, Md.
7. The rebel advance near Frederick, Md.
8. Hagerstown sacked by the rebels.
— Concentration of the enemy near Frederick. Evacuation of that city by General Wallace.
9. Gen. Wallace attacked and defeated on the east bank of the Monocacy river. Federal retreat toward Baltimore.
10. Preparations for the defence of Baltimore and Harrisburg. The Northern Central Railroad cut by rebels.
— Gen. Sherman's army crosses the Chattahoochie river.
11. The railroad and telegraph between Baltimore and Philadelphia cut by the rebels. Capture and plunder of a passenger train.
— Unsuccessful demonstration by a rebel force against Fort Stevens, at Washington.
12. Continued operations in front of Fort Stevens. Arrival of the Sixth Corps at Washington, and repulse of the enemy. General retreat of the invaders toward Virginia.
13. Communication between Washington and the North resumed.
14. Promulgation of a general order by Gov. Andrew, making regulations for recruiting for Massachusetts in the rebel States.
15. Destructive conflagration in Brooklyn, N. Y.
18. Unsuccessful attempt of secessionists from Canada to rob the bank in Calais, Me.
20. Annual Commencement at Harvard College.
— The rebel General Early defeated by Gen. Averill near Martinsburg, Va.
22. Severe fighting and rebel defeat before Atlanta, Ga.
24. Gen. Averill defeated by Gen. Early.
25. Rebel reoccupation of Martinsburg.
26. Mov ment of a part of Gen. Grant's army to the north of the James river.
27. Gen. Grant captures a line of rebel intrenchments and four cannon, and gains possession of the Newmarket road.
29. Rebel cavalry raid into Chambersburg, Pa. The public buildings burned by the enemy.
30. Attack on Petersburg.

List of Casualties.

The following is a list of the casualties to soldiers in Pennsylvania regiments, in the recent assault on the rebel works before Petersburg:

Nelson Weed, F, 2d regt, chest; Philip Hayback, H, 2d regt, back; Chas E Merritt, C, 2d regt, scalp; Mathias Glass, C, 2d regt, arm; Jas Methven, A, 2 1 regt, arm; Chas Mitchell, K, 100th regt, back; Lester Simmons, A, 100th, hip; Cyrus Knepper, 6, 2d regt, mortally; samuel N Kinney, G, 2d regt, thigh; John P Davis, B, 2d regt, back; James J Bell, G, 2d regt, side; Gilbert Hover, E, 2d regt, mortally; Joseph Tompson, A, 100th regt, shoulder; Harvey Harrison, F, 2d regt, shoulder; Wm Caldwell, H, 100th regt, back; J C Hart, D, 100th regt, thigh; John B Morse, M, 100th regt, hip; Cpl Wm C Worley, G, 2d regt, thigh; J Thompson, G, 2d regt, chest; John Johnson B 2d regt, arm; Robert H Duncan, K, 100th, face, head (died); Alex Seaborn, G, 97th regt, 10th corps, thigh; Jacob Hulsuger, I, 76th regt, 10th corps, arm; A A Mcdonald, C, 45th regt, breast; Newbury Close, 45th regt, back; Second Lieut A D Campbell, F, 45th regt, arm; D W O'Neil, D, 45th regt, head; Henry A Elliot, I, 45th regt, back; Corp M Jabson, D, 45th regt, thigh; Sergt John T Holahan, A, 45th regt, thigh; Sergt C S Thompson, E, 45th regt head; John Umbenhocker, I, 48th regt, hand; Solomon Williams, D, 76th regt, (10th corps), ankle; Sergt Michael Hiney, A, 40th regt, arm; Geo Sheeks, B, 45th regiment, face; Wesley Weeler O Merrick, Company F, 45th regiment, thigh; Captain Oliver, 100th regiment, killed; Lieutenant Craven, 100th regiment, killed; Major Hamilton, 100th regiment, prisoner; Adjutant Leisure, 100th regiment, prisoner; Corporal A B Garrett, C, 50th regiment, thigh; David Alspach, A, 50th regiment, hip; Henry Hoobstein, A, 50th regiment, hip; Philip Wirst, A, 50th regiment, head; Geo Lester, A, 50th regiment, shoulder; Penrose Clare, D, 51st regiment, elbow; Barton Kennedy, E, 51st regiment, side; Isaiah Henry, K, 51st regiment, head; Jacob Mintz, E, 51st regiment, head; Emanuel Troutman, A, 50th regiment, nose; Capt Jesper H Holman 2d regiment, arm; Lieut Wm Hammond, 100th regiment, foot; Lieut, Col ——— Barney, 2d reg, pelvis; Alex Hagley, B, 2d reg, arm; Jos S Ewen, I, 2d reg, arm; David Johnson, K, 100th reg, neck; T H McConnell, B, 100th reg, arm; Jeremiah T Reary, E, 2d reg, neck; Abraham Oyer, C, 2d reg, shoulder; Benjamin Howe, G, 2d reg, legs; John M Grier, B, 2d reg, thigh; Robert C Dunwidy C, 100th reg, mortally; Thomas Offut, E, 100th reg, face; James Crowl, F, 100th reg, thigh; Theodore Diedrich, B, 2d reg, arm; B F McClure, A, 100th reg, leg; Michael Carrin, A, 100th reg, mortally; Wm Oliver, M, 100th reg, foot; James Lee, C, 2d reg, face; Henry Rice, E, 2d reg, hand; Chris A stevens, D, 2d reg, head; J V Everingham, F, 2d reg, scalp.

A Lesson Two Centuries Old.

The following extract is from "Good Thoughts for Bad Times," by the quaint old English divine, Thomas Fuller, who, during the civil war of his day, wrote this fable, for the faint-hearted:

"*Ill Done, Undone.*"

"I saw one, whether out of haste or want of skill, put up his sword the wrong way; it cut even when it was sheathed, the edge being transposed where the back should have been; no thief, perceiving his error, he was fain to draw it out, that he might put it up again.

"Wearied and wasted with civil war, we that formerly loathed the manna of peace, because common, could now be content to feed on it, though full of worms and putrified, some so desirous thereof, that they care not on what terms the war be ended, so it be ended; but such a peace would be but a truce, and the conditions thereof would no longer be in force than whilst they are in force. Let us pray that the sword be sheathed the right way;.....otherwise it may justly be suspected that the sword put up will be drawn out again, and the articles of an ill agreement, though engrossed in parchment, not take effect so long as paper would continue."

Catching an Idea.

The foreign powers—particularly England and France—appear to have caught an idea of huge dimensions, from the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge. A late Paris letter makes the following statement:

"During the fight between the Kearsarge and Alabama, the Emperor received dispatches every fifteen minutes, at the Palace of Fontainebleau, of the progress of the fight, as it had been arranged beforehand. His Majesty ever since has taken the liveliest interest in everything relating to the victorious ship, and especially her artillery, of which he has made a thorough examination. It is generally admitted that the fight demonstrates that the artillery of the French and English navies is defective, if not altogether worthless, and that a total revolution must be the result. The large rifled guns, must be replaced with monster smooth-bore guns, and the fighting at close quarters maintained. The excitement on the subject in naval quarters is intense, and the decks of the Sacramento and Kearsarge are crowded with army and naval officers whenever they are in port."

Something New in Markets.

A correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* serves up the following market report, and suggests that he be allowed to furnish it regularly:

(Special to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK SUBSTITUTE MARKET.—Prices high and trade brisk. 1st class raw Irish, warranted *bona fide* aliens, in excellent demand at $600@$900. One large lot by Catch & Keepem, sold at $1,000. 2d class—aliens—voted but once—were in good demand at $500@$700. Large lots $300@700. 3d class Irish—aliens—supposed to have voted seven times, but got no papers, dull at $200@300. Considered risky.

GERMANS—Modern—$500@800.

FRENCH—Scarce $700@1200.

ENGLISH—Flat $100@150.

NEGROES—Delivered at Yorktown, Large contracts taken at $500@700. Delivered at Louisville, $.50@500; do. delivered at Atlanta—risky—contracts taken at $150@250.

IN THE HANDS OF THE MARSHALS.—The national certificates of honorary personal representation in the U. S. army has been handed over the local provosts. They are in the form of diplomas, to be framed and handed down to posterity as monuments of patriotism. They set forth that "A. B., a citizen of the United States, not being required by law to perform any military service, has, voluntarily, and at his own expense, furnished a substitute to recruit, to serve in stead, in the military forces of the Union; he is, in accordance with this foregoing order, entitled to this acknowledgment of his disinterested patriotism and true spirit." In all cases our opulent citizens provided themselves with these evidences of love of country, there would be little need for a draft.

RATHER EQUIVOCYL.—A young lady residing on Fulton street, was the other day engaged with her dress maker, when she instructed the "hired girl" to say if any one called, she was not at home to-day." The girl had scruples about saying her mistress was not at home, and be in the house at the time, but finally consented to obey instructions. During the course of the day the lady's beau called, and to his inquiring whether Miss ——— was in, received the following equivocal reply: "Shade, sir, she's gone off in a balloon to see her two Aunts from Japan, and left word she'd be back next Sunday. Wud ye come in an' wait for her." The young man did'nt wait.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.

Colored in Ink, Oil or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large lot of very fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS,

jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ap29 Nos 130 and 132 Second street

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

for

GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a slight advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of

SLATER & SOUTH,
aug8 No. 54 Market street.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
Je1-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, while in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. HOPE, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. HALL, Quartermaster 45th regt.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment. Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de22

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,

FOR THE NORTH WEST.

The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWKS & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of

STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,

will soon issue a

North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,

for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address

G. W. HAWKS & CO.,
Jy30 Indianapolis, Indiana

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50 shares	standing in the name of	Gilbert Williams & Co.
25 "	" "	" "
100 "	represented by certificate No. 1026.	
10 "	in name of	T. R. Sewall
50 "	represented by certificate No. 1116.	
500 "	in name of	Jas. M. Cooper & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20:tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 6th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

150 Shares	represented by certificate No. 138.	
100 "	" "	" " 51.
25 "	" "	" " 179.
8 "	" "	" " 202.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy20:tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications. O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half years ending June 30th ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

Provided, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company.

By order of the Board.

jy26-14t W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

BEESWAX WANTED. BEESWAX WANTED.

Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,

For which the highest cash price will be paid.
For which the highest cash price will be paid.
For which the highest cash price will be paid.

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.

Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
au11 Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

T. T. MYLER ——— J. C. M'CULLOCH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,

No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.

MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy28

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 6th, 1864.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of this assessment.

By order of Directors,

JAMES M. COOPER,
jy6-td Sec'y and Treas'r. Dacotah Mining Co.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 28 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of OAK-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
e29-1y

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by B. H. KING,
jy23 c. 21 Liberty street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom,n..... 8:30 a m	Baltimore Exp'r..12:20 p m
Mail..... 2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'p..11:50 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 12:00 m
Fast Line..... 8:25 p m	Thro Mail..... 12:20 a m
John's Accom..... 5:30 p m	John's Accom..... 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ..... 11:40 a m	2d do ..... 8:35 a m
4t do ..... 2:30 p m	3d do ..... 1:35 p m
4th do ..... 6:00 p m	4th do ..... 6:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 1:50 a m	Chicago Express.... 2:30 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Philadelphia..... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:20 a m	Cin'ti " ..... 7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:30 a m, 7:05 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Aldance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:35 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
Mail, McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:50 p m
2d " ..... 6:15 p m	2d " ..... 2:05 p m
Fort Perry..... 7:10 a m	Fort Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:35 p m	Braddock's..... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train for and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:30 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation.. 2:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:10 a. m.	Mail..... 8:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express.. 8:05 p. m.
" ..... 1:05 p. m.	do ..... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 9:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation.. 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves	
Allegheny..... 3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do ..... 1:05 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....28 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.

C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Ferry st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Blank Books and Stationery.

S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield st.
Slater & South.....51 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.

J. W. Gretzel.....Smithfield st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clark & Co.....95 Wood street.

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Posters.

James Thackrey.....190 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.

Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Brass Works.

Mansfield & Fitzsimmons..13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Baisley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co..149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Coal and Bankillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Manilla Store..83 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Meeklmen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.

James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleifer.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....86 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....53 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....51 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Williams.....Corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 8 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....259 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co...Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....120 and 122 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....221 Liberty st.
Cook, Pettit & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....corner Fifth and Market st.
Barry & Brother.....224 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Philadelphia
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....21 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....18 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....27 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water st.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....86 Water st.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.

Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....58 Grant street.
H. Cochran.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....83 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....Fifth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....135 Fourth st.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Deweritz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.

Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Ardesco Oil Company.....37 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....32 Third st.
Oechran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....89 Third st.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....59 Fifth st.

Piano Forte Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.

W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabbs.....46 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

R. S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....But er street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Smithfield st.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reinemann.....67 Smithfield st.
Rheckleier.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....57 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sanderson & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....82and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Levin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
au9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MUIRDOCH, jr.,
Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.
se22:tf

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy8-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Plitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feo1-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Looks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. aps

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets. Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET.

au9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Paper Mills and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se2-1

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES—FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CANTLEY

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

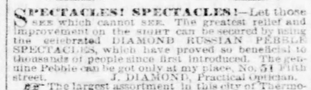
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 88, Fifth street, aug8



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ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JO

City Intelligence.

The Murder of James Ward.

We have before made mention of the murder of James Ward, of Niles, Ohio, by Frank Robbins, a resident of that place. Ward, as before stated, was a former resident of this city, where he had many friends. The Mahoning *Register* gives the following correct account of the shooting: It seems that a woman of bad repute named Lydia Stevenson, lived in one of Mr. Ward's houses. Robbins was intimate with this woman. Mr. Ward was aware of this intimacy and had requested her to remove from the house, which request she did not comply with. On Wednesday, Robbins and the woman went to Warren. In their absence a legal notice, by the Company to the woman, to leave the premises, was left at the house. They returned from Warren on the train which arrives at Niles shortly before eight in the evening, both of them somewhat under the influence of liquor.

About nine o'clock on the evening of the shooting or Mr. Ward, his son was walking from his father's rolling mill to the furnace, and when near it encountered Robbins and his paramour near a clump of trees, apparently waiting for some one. She thrust the latter toward him and asked him if he wrote it. He said he did not, but it was all the same as if he had. She then struck him with a piece of lead she held in her hand, knocked him down and struck him after he was down. He rose and walked some distance toward the furnace, they following him close, near the office they attacked him again. She knocked him down, and Robbins kicked him in the breast and face while he was down. He cried "murder," which brought out some of the hands at work in the furnace, and also brought Mr. Ward, who had had attended a prayer meeting in the evening, and had walked with the minister to the village, had was approaching the furnace in a different direction from his usual route by the railroad track. Young Ward had risen to his feet when his father came up, who said "James are you in this fight?" Before the son had time to answer, the woman struck the father with an axe she had picked up at a coal pile near by, which cut through his hat and cut a gash through the skin, near the centre of the forehead, and at the edge of the hair; calling out "shoot him." Almost at the same instant Robbins fired, and Mr. Ward fell backward, the ball entering his forehead about an inch above the left eye and lodging in the head, and the face being blacked with the powder. Ward never spoke after the shot was fired, and after lingering two hours and a half expired. Robbins remarked to the crowd that he had six more balls for any one who dared to follow him, after which he and the woman made their escape.

Mr. Ward was nearly fifty-one years old. He leaves a widow and one child, the son above named. The son is about twenty-three years of age, and was married last fall to a daughter of Mr. W. H. Brown, an extensive iron manufacturer and coal merchant of Pittsburgh. Mr. Ward formerly resided in Pittsburgh. He removed to Niles over twenty years ago, and since then has been engaged in the iron business at that place. He was an industrious, energetic and enterprising man, was highly esteemed for his business and social qualities, and was an exemplary man in all the relations of life. At his death he was one of the largest and wealthiest iron manufacturers in the Mahoning Valley. For a number of years prior to his decease he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Robbins is about thirty years old, five feet nine inches in height, quite stout and fleshy, and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He is unmarried, and is said to be intemperate, passionate and reckless. He served in the army as second lieutenant in Spear's fifth Ohio Battery, after he joined Smithnights 20th Ohio Battery, in which he served a few months and resigned. He is a son of Col. Josiah Robbins, of Niles, a highly respected and worthy man, and a former representative of Trumbull county in the Legislature. A brother of Frank Robbins is married to a niece of the deceased.

Mrs. Stevenson is the widow of Jacob Stevenson, who went out as a soldier in the 171st Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and was killed in the fight with Morgan's men at Keller's Bridge, Ky., before leaving with the command. He was in the employ of James Ward & Co., as "keeper" at the furnace. She is about thirty years old, a good looking woman, of medium height, stout and muscular. Prior to her husband's death her intimacy with Robbins was suspected, and since his death the intimacy has been open and bold. Her name before marriage was Cannon. She formerly lived with her husband in New Castle, Pa., where she did not sustain a good character.

Robbins and Mrs. Stevenson were arrested at Port Erie and brought back to the Warren county jail.

Robbins takes the matter very coolly, and appears perfectly contented as long as he remains in the company of the woman. When separated from her he becomes despondent. He is a large and powerfully built man. The woman Lydia Stevenson is strongly built, not bad looking, but with a determined expression. She says she is the sole cause of the murder, and exhibits an indifference to the fact of the murderer. She says that valuable offers were made her to separate from Robbins, but all the greenbacks in America, and gold and silver in Europe could not induce her to give him up. She has lived for him, will die with him, and, if possible, will die for him.

Watt Scouts.—The company recently organized in Connellsville, Fayette county, and named in honor of our fellow-citizen, John Watt, is now full and awaiting arms, &c., from Brigadier Gen. Bowley. H. ". Dutilh has been elected Captain; First Lieut., J. M. Sowers; Second Lieut., Jas P. Walker. The company numbers seventy-four men and is composed of the best material to be found in Connellsville and vicinity. Mr. Watt took an active part in raising the company, and he may feel assured that it will never disgrace him whose name they bear. A beautiful flag has been presented to the company by Mr. Watt and family, for which the members desire to return their thanks and to assure the donors that it shall not be dishonored by them.

Pittsburgh and Erie.—The express train on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railway leaves this city at five in the morning via the Fort Wayne road, and reaches New Castle at 7:15 a. m.; West Greenville at 10:12 a. m.; Meadville at 1:45 p. m., and Franklin at 3 p. m. By this route passengers for Erie and Buffalo save ninety-seven miles of travel, and passengers for Meadville, Franklin, and the oil region save eighty-eight miles. By the opening of this route, the people residing in Erie, Lawrence, Crawford, Venango and other counties have largely increased facilities for reaching Pittsburgh, a desideratum long felt the want of. The Erie and Pittsburgh road deserves an extensive patronage, and will have it.

Troops Sent Off.—All the available troops in this Department have been sent off in the direction of Hagerstown, and for the immediate command of Adjutant Albert M. Harper. This brave and accomplished young officer, although not entirely recovered from a severe wound received in the campaign in Virginia, was not content to remain at home idle when the enemy threatened his native State and city. Gen Bowley has detailed Lieut. W. P. Herbert to act as Commissary and Quartermaster to the forces sent from this department. We understand also that a full battery has been sent in the same direction.

Stolen Goods.—A man named William Franklin was before Alderman Taylor yesterday, charged with larceny. It seems that he absconded from the bank recently employed in disposing of some ladies' underclothes and a splendid dressing gown at a pawnbrokers office. They were marked "F. B Taggote, No. 4," and "E. Beale, and may be seen at the Alderman's office.

Deserter Arrested.—Detective Barber yesterday arrested a man named James Bell, charged with being a deserter. Bell is a young man, who was recently released from the House of Refuge in consideration of his joining the army, which he did, and then deserted. He is now confined in the Guard House.

Albums.—Drop in at Pittock's, where you can always find an amp e supply, at the lowest Prices.

Killed.—A man named Lindsay was killed on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad on Thursday, between Woods Run and Birmingham Station. He was walking on the track, and was struck by the locomotive and thrown over an embankment and instantly killed.

Leslie's cheap Monthly for September, at Pittock's.

Arrived in Harrisburg.—Some two hundred of Averill's command reached Harrisburg on Monday from Chambersburg. They had lost their horses, and the Government could not supply them with cavalry ones. About one hundred of the First Virginia Cavalry arrived on the same night at Harrisburg.

All the August Magazines at Pittock's.

On Duty.—Mayor Lowry being necessarily absent on private business in Cincinnati, Alderman Jos. Butler, of the Sixth ward, is acting as deputy. Our fat friend of the Sixth will understands how to deal with offenders against the peace and dignity of this municipality, and delinquents being few, we expect shady to during his administration of affairs.

For News get the Eastern dailies, at Pittock's

Chambersburg Sufferers.—Lancaster has voted $10,000 for the relief of the houseless, penniless sufferers of the late raid upon Chambersburg. What has Pittsburgh done?

All the Dime Books at Pittock's.

CITY NOTICES.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY, General Agent, No. 74 Fifth street.

KNITTING MACHINES,

FOR FACTORIES AND FAMILY USE.

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For sale in quantities.

TAR AND ROOFING PAPER.

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Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS.	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May 5
50		Exchange			70½	
50		Citizens			68	5
50		Pittsburgh			64¾	5
50		Allegheny			60	4
50		Mechanics			66	5
50		Iron City			64¾	5
50		M. & M.			60	4
100		First National	110			8.75
100		Second National	110			
100		Third National			116	
100		Fourth National	110			
100		First National, Ally		110		8.00
50		Manchester Saving		40½	"	4 ct.
		INSURANCE.				
50		Citizens		61	June	6.00
42		Western		58½	May	2.50
50		Monongahela	34	32		3.00
50		Eureka	50	42		4.00
20		Pittsburgh	34	34		
25		Alleghany		27		6.00
25		People's	28	27		4.00
50		Penna	32½	29¾		
		BRIDGE.				
25		Monongahela		28¼		4 ct.
50		St. Clair Street	40			5 ct.
50		Hand Street		50		5 ct.
50		Mechanic Street				
25		Birmingham		31¾		1.50
		RAILROAD.				
50		Allegheny Valley	14			
50		Penna. Central				7½
100		Fort Wayne				116
100		Cleveland				114
50		Connellsville	11	13		12½
50		do (preferred)	11¾	17		
25		Steubenville		13½		
50		Chartiers				5
50		A Heidelberg				⅞
50		Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70		65
24		Birmingham				90
50		Citizens				40
		GAS.				
50		Pittsburgh		86½		2.50
50		Allegheny	84½			1.00
25		Birmingham		31½		5 ct.
		OIL COMPANIES.				
25		Lucesco		27		
		Ardesco				
10		North American		9		1¾ ct.
10		Dalzell				8½
10		Allegheny and Pitts.		15		2½ ct.
50		Columbia				9 ct.
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
50		Pitts. & Greens. Tpk		11½		
50		Mongahela Navig'n		48		2.50
		BONDS.				
		Allegheny County 5's		82		
		do Scrip 6's		81		
		Pittsburgh 5's		79		
		do 6's		97		
		Alleghany City 6's		100		
		do 6's		79		
		Alleg'y V. R. 7's		105		
		do 2d mortg		100		
		Connellsville 6's		100		83
		Sciota R. R. 6's		75		
		Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's		96¾		

—The continued threatening aspect of affairs on our State borders give currency to many vexatious rumors, which are annoying and alarming in business circles. The diabolical act that laid the fairest portion of Chambersburg in ruins and rendered destitute hundreds of her citizens, may be repeated on some other town, and naught can prevent the rebel leaders have expected as their next victim your own city, with her fine buildings, her factories, her banks and principal business squares. It is very proper therefore that our citizens, particularly the merchants, bankers and manufacturers, are now engaged, more or less in suggesting and perfecting a system of defences that will render them secure against a surprise or sudden dash upon them by the enemy. Let speculation in oil, stocks, produce or anything else alone for the present and give heed to the call of our Governor, who says it will require 30,000 more to be organized for the defence of the State *immediately*. Once our military defence is on a sure and strong basis then we can breath free and have some heart to push on in the various departments of trade.

—At New York the activity in stocks creates a large demand for street purposes which are met promptly at 7 per cent. The supply is apparently adequate to fill the wants of the market. The banks both there and here are pursuing a cautious policy, but it is possible that the return of deposits from the interior, and the withdrawals from the temporary loan may in a few days produce more disposition to expand the loans. At Boston the market is reported easy, and no difficulty experienced in negotiating loans on collateral. A remarkable feature of the money market is the great scarcity of dry good paper in all the Atlantic cities, owing to the late sharp contraction of credit in that branch of trade.

—It is now publicly announced that Secretary Fessenden has decided not to put the balance of the 1881 loan or any other gold bonds on the market at present. The daily subscriptions to the 7 3-10th notes, and the collections from the internal revenue are not up to the expenditures of the Government, but Mr. Fessenden has great faith that the sales of the Treasury notes will increase, and will, therefore, try this experiment some time longer.

—The week's exports from New York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the enormous amount of $8,238,012, against only $3,358,408 same week last year. Included in the week's exports were produce and merchandise to the value of $2,319,452 to Liverpool; $1,581,906 to London; $786,479 to Bremen, and $476,318 to Havre, as the largest items of the return.

—In reply to several inquiries, Acting Commissioner Rollins decides that the seven three-tenth bonds and certificates of indebtedness are not included in the term "U. S. bonds," as defined in the bank section of the revenue law, that they are subject to the State bogus tax is confined only to that class of securities known as registered and coupon bonds, of various dates and denominations, payable in ten years or more, though redeemable in some cases in less time, and that only such securities can be deducted from the capital of a bank in determining the amount of its capital stock subject to taxation. This is an important question to banks subscribing to the new 7-30 loan.

—The annexed table shows the number of national banks which are at present organized in each State, with their aggregate capital, and the number and capital of the State banks. The figures referring to the latter institutions in the loyal sections of the Union are taken from the reports made in 1863 and 1863, and those relating to the rebellious portions are made up from the official returns of 1861:

States.	Natn'l banks. No.	Capital.	State banks. No.	Capital.
Alabama			8	$1,970,000
Connecticut	17	$3,565,000	75	21,740,000
California	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000
Delaware	1	100,000	12	1,640,785
Florida			3	425,000
Georgia			28	10,445,000
Illinois	33	2,772,000	25	1,885,000
Indiana	50	2,750,500	18	2,782,079
Iowa	19	1,185,000	19	797,750
Kansas	1	100,000	2	93,100
Kentucky	1	110,000	43	13,788,05[illegible]
Louisiana	1	500,000	6	17,388,106
Maine	1	200,000	87	11,253,000
Massachusetts	43	14,176,000	188	60,751,706
Maryland	4	1,610,000	29	12,[illegible]2,950
Michigan	15	1,325,000	4	426,500
Minnesota	1	250,000	7	1,[illegible]9,000
Mississippi			2	1,110,000
Missouri	6	1,560,000	46	11,233,105
New Hampshire	4	450,000	20	4,678,700
New York	154	17,578,000	208	19,[illegible]1,[illegible]00
New Jersey	13	1,910,000	52	8,[illegible]12
North Carolina			31	7,[illegible]65
Ohio	92	9,157,400	56	5,[illegible]1,[illegible]00
Pennsylvania	79	9,120,500	14	25,[illegible]50,[illegible]50
Rhode Island	1	200,000	87	21,[illegible]3,[illegible]89
South Carolina			20	14,[illegible]5,[illegible]88
Tennessee	3	300,000	4	3,[illegible]1,[illegible]00
Vermont	9	1,110,000	40	4,[illegible]1,[illegible]08
Virginia	1	100,000	61	14,[illegible]7,[illegible]75
West Virginia	2	150,000	3	1,[illegible]5,[illegible]75
Wisconsin	13	1,375,000	68	6,[illegible]7,[illegible]00
Nebraska Territory	1	50,000		
District of Columbia	1	500,000		
Total	489	72,121,700	1413	409,[illegible]0,792

—A number of National Banks have increased their capital sufficiently to make the aggregate amount of the whole $79,842,939.

—The fare to San Francisco from New York has been advanced to $400 by all the routes. The Atlantic and Pacific Mail ships are making very large profits, and the latter line coal enough to nearly represent its capital stock.

—The following banks have failed to deposit the necessary securities, and their designations have, therefore, been revoked:—First National Bank, Richmond, Indiana; First National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio; Second National Bank, Springfield, Ohio; First National Bank, Dansville, New York.

—The stamp tax on all receipts for Money paid on account, which went into operation on the 1st of August, involves the same penalty for the neglect of the stamp as on other instruments of writing heretofore taxed. We mention this fact because we have heard it suggested that, while the neglect to stamp a receipt may invalidate it as proof conclusive of the payment of the Money, it does not excuse other or collateral evidences of such payment. While this may be true as between the parties in interest, it does not relieve the penalty to the Government for neglecting to affix the stamp.

—The Boston *Traveller* says:

"The high price of ingot copper, and the recent dividend of eight dollars per share by the Quincy company, eight by the Pittsburgh, seven by the Pewabic and five by the Franklin, each being on twenty thousand shares, have turned some attention to a few of the comparatively low priced mines in the other progressive mines in good financial condition, and from which highly favorable accounts have lately been received here."

—The State of Pennsylvania paid its semi-annual interest on Monday, in currency, according to the provisions of an act of the Legislature to that effect.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils—Fish and Lard Oil command full prices, with very light stocks to operate in. Linseed unsettled, and rather lower, with sales at $1.70@1.75 for the latter in small way. For Petroleum the demand is better, and the market active and on the advance, with sales of 10,000 barrels at 49@50c for Crude, which is scarce, and 85@85c for Refined, in bond, according to date of delivery. Free Oil is dull and neglected at 87@90c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Wool is coming in more freely, but the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limits operations, and the market is unsettled and dull, only about 150,000 lbs fleece have been disposed of, mostly in small lots, at $1.00@1.10, chiefly at $1.02½@1.05 for medium and fine, cash. Yarns met with ready sale at $1.70@1.80 for Nos. 10 and 20 outs.

Philadelphia Auction Sales.

(By order of U. S. Marshal.)—78 bales cotton at $1.49@1.63½ ₱ lb; 300 boxes manufactured tobacco at 27@30c ₱ lb; 87 sacks salt at $2.45; schooner Pocahontas and sloops Cyclops and Julia.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

SATURDAY, Aug. 6, 1864.

Business was not active yesterday. The present is the dull season of the year—being too late for summer trade and too early for the fall business; hence sales will be few and to a limited extent. The Allegheny river has rose some six inches during the last twenty-four hours This will enable some of our new boats that have been ready for some time to depart for the lower ports. The new steamer "Columbia," Capt. Porter, will leave this morning for Saint Louis on her first trip. The new packet "Kate Putnam," Capt. Anawalt, will leave for Cincinnati this evening. The "Leni Leoti," Captain Shepherd, will not lose this morning for Cincinnati, and should the river continue to rise others will follow. Prices of the leading articles are much changed. Among the sales made we note the following:

APPLES.—The market contains a moderate supply. The offerings so far has been of an inferior quality. We note sales amounting to 92 bbls, at $1.50@3.75@4.00.

GRAIN.—We have nothing very interesting to note in regard to this article. The market has been quiet and inactive for some time past. The receipts have been barely worth mentioning, and the sales were likewises. Wheat—the mills offer the following figures: for Red, $2; White, $2.10—the article must be prime; sales 2.9 bush Red at $2. Oats are in moderate demand, and the parcels offered find ready purchasers. The rates from first hands have ruled at $1; from store, $1.05@1.06. Corn—The offerings were light, prices, however, have undergone no change. We note sales of 500 bush, to arrive, at $1.55. Barley and Rye have attracted no attention for some time past; prices are unsettled.

HAY.—The market remains very firm, with a good local demand. The receipts were not sufficient to supply the wants of the market, hence figures have ruled high. Sales 24 loads at scales at $19@45; we note a sale 40 tons, short distance from the city, at $39 ₱ ton, the purchaser takes it on the spot.

COFFEE.—The market continues firm with a good demand for the various descriptions. The receipts have not been large. The sales were 40 boxes at 22c; 85 do at 21c, and 25 at 21@22c.

FISH.—Has been neglected, being out of season. We note a sale of 10 half bbls Lake Herring at $6.

FEED.—The market was steady; sales 1 car load middlings at $2.80 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR.—The demand at present is entirely local. Buyers generally are asking a concession, which holders are not disposed to submit to, hence we have only small sales to record. The stock on hand at present is very limited. The market will probably become more settled during the coming week. The sales this week under our notice foot up to 375 bbls Extra Family at $10.50@10.75@11.00 ₱ bbl. These rates were only paid for choice brands; other descriptions sold at various prices, as per quality.

BACON—The market has presented no change for some days past. The market was steady and sales were as follows: Shoulders at 20c; Hams—1,750 at 26c; 1,000 lbs Ham—2,000 lbs at 26½@26c; Pl-in Canvassed Hams—1,000 lbs at 21½@22c. Sides, Hams—5,000 lbs at 22@23c.

GRAIN BAGS—Market firm; sales 800 lbs, canvassed, at 22c.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand. The receipts barely keep pace with the demand. Sales of 22 packages at 33@36c per lb.

SALT—The market was firm. Sales of 200 bbls at $4.

EGGS—Were plenty. We note sales of 10 bbls at 15@15½c.

WHISKY—Was in moderate demand. Sales of 25 barrels, City Rectified, at $1.70@$1.75 per gallon.

GROCERIES—The market was inactive Buyers do not seem disposed to take hold with freedom. As prices were unchanged, we omit them.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 6, 1864.

The transactions in Pig Iron during the past week have been lighter than usual. The falling off in the demand was caused in a great measure by the excitement throughout the State, resulting from the rebel raids into our border counties, together with the partial suspension of business, as is customary during August.

Foundry Iron.—This article is very scarce—the stock on hand not being equal to the demand. Prices have an upward tendency, and good brands of a strictly No. 1 article commands $75@75 ₱ ton.

Hanging Rock Chgreoal Iron is held firmly at $78@80 ₱ ton.

Missouri Charcoal No. 1 Iron is firm at $80 ₱ ton.

Lake Superior Coal Smelted Iron sold at $65, cash and four months.

Anthracite Forge Iron sold at $62.00@63.00 ₱ ton.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

150 Tons L. S. Coal Smelted.....$65.00 4 months
50 do Missouri Charcoal.....80.00, cash.

SALES OF HANGING ROCK IRON PER TON.

103 Tons Charcoal No. 1 Bagl.....$80.00, cash.

Blooms.—We did not succeed in obtaining any sales, as parties that made them preferred holding back the blooms. The market is firm, but we have no sales to quote.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 5, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7½
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
1½ to 1¾, by ¾ and 3-16 inch	8½
1½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ½ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9
1 inch	10
¾ inch	9½
⅝ inch	10½
½ inch	11½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 2¼ inch	7½
2½ to 2¾	7¾
3 to 3½	8
3¾ to 4 inch	8¼
4¼ and 4½ inch	8½
4¾ and 5 inch	8¾
5¼ and 5½ inch	9
5¾ and 6 inch	9¼
6¼ and 6½ inch	9½
6¾ and 7 inch	9¾
7¼ and 7½ inch	10
7¾ and 8 inch	10½
8¼ and 8½ inch	11
8¾ and 9 inch	11½
9¼ and 9½ inch	12
9¾ to 10 inch	12½
10½ to 11 inch	13
11½ to 12 inch	13½

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	7¾
⅞ and 1¾ inch	8¼
2 inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	8¼
⅞ and 2 inch	8½
2¼ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 21	10¼
" 22 and 23	10½
" 24	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½ ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Steels	8½
Plow Slabs	8½
" Wings	8½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ¾ inch	8
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ½, 7-16 and ⅝ inch	8½
1¼ by ¾ inch	8¾

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron.....8c

NAIL RODS.

Juniata.....12

NAILS.

	₱ Keg
10d to 60d Nails, ₱ keg	$7.00
8d and 9d	8.37½
6d and 7d	8.62½
4 and 5d	8.87½
3d	9.37½
Casing Nails.	
6d	$9.13
8d	8.88
10d	8.63
12d	8.63
16d	8.63
Finishing.	
6d	9.63
8d	9.38
10d	9.13
12d	9.13
16d	9.13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

1 cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron is in request, but but little pig metal offering, most makers being sold up, and the market continues firm and on the advance, with further sales of 800 tons, mostly forge, at 56@60, cash, including 500 tons at the latter figure; foundry is held at 65@75, which is above the views of buyers. Nothing doing in Scotch pig. Blooms are scarce and high, and manufactured iron in active request, and prices unsettled and tending upward, the mills generally being well off for orders.

New York Grocery Market.

COFFEE—We hear of no sales worthy of notice, prices remaining nominal.

STOCK AUG. 1, 1864.

	bags.		bags.
Rio	125,481	Costa Rico	1,173
Maracaibo	13,120	Bombay	931
Laguayra	4,477	Augostura	869
St. Domingo	3,392	Cavanilla	374
Jamaica	1,231	Java	379
Total	226,393		

MOLASSES—The demand continues very light and we have only to note small sales of a few lots Cuba, at 55@62½; Barbadoes at 65c; Porto Rico at $1.10@1.12; and New Orleans at $1.15.

STOCK.

	Hhds.	Bbls.		Hhds.	Bbls.
Muscovado	7,650	...	Porto Rico	5,850	...
Cuba Clayed	87	3,883	Total	13,917	3,883

RICE—The demand is moderate at previous rates; sales of 275 bags Rangoon, in hand, at 8½c.

SUGARS—The market for New Sugar is extremely moderate, and prices are rather heavy; we have only to note about 200 hhds at 21¾c for Porto Rico; 25c for Cubs, duty paid; and 19½c in bond. Refined are heavy at 26c for Hards.

STOCK, AUGUST 1, 1864.

N. Orleans, hhds	1,340	Havana, boxes	45,040
Cuba	19,961	Bags, all kinds	75,368
Porto Rico	5,533	Meado	1,195

TOBACCO—Is quiet in demand at full prices, particularly fine grades. Other kinds are unchanged.

Providence Market.

(For the week.) Wool here has been very little inquiry for Wool this week, and a disposition in large markets to concede a trifle in prices; good lots of Western Wool have sold in Boston at 56c, and Cape wool at 48c. Printing Cloths—Considerable doing in low counts at less than cost to produce them. The following are the sales: 13,000 pieces 56x60, 28c; 4,000 do do 28¼c; 3,000 do do 28c; 16,000 do do 29c; 4,000 do 64x64, 22c, light weight—45,000.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, August 6, 1864.

BUSINESS was not very active. The sales for some time past have been quite small both for Crude and Refined; of the former, holders generally prefer shipping direct to Philadelphia, that being the best market to dispose of that article at this time. The railroad to Philadelphia has been doing a heavy trade between the se ports. The receipts of Oil since our last by the Allegheny River, foot up to 1718 bbls—of this same, 750 bbls was disposed of in our market, the balance was forwarded East. One lot of 1,000 bbls was sold and delivered to an up-river refinery, outside the city limits. The Allegheny River rose six inches during the past twenty-four hours. This will assist navigation to Oil City. Below will be found all that we could learn in regard to oil matters.

Crude Oil—The market was not very active, the demand being restricted. We note a sale of 1000 bbls delivable at the works on the Allegheny, outside the city limits, at 45c, packages to be returned. A sale of 550 bbls was made the terms of which was withheld. Sales of 350 bbls, packages included, at 46c.

Refined Oil—We did not learn of any transactions, holders seem firm and are not disposed to force sales. They say their time will soon come, while buyers are equally sanguine that their time is near at hand. The sales for the past ten days amount to 3000 bbls bonded for August and September delivery at 80c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Maxwell & Palmer	150	Kleo Klaufman & Co	487
Fisher & Bro	110	Co	187
Pennock & Ball	35	G M Carr	150
John Gallaher	10	R D Cochran	24
Clarke & Co	100	Munhall & King	140
L Wade	32	J Wilkins	235
G S Long	135		
Total			1718

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe Bros & Co, 135 bbls refined for New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Fetzer & Armstrong, 77 bbls apples; Fleming & Co, 25 do; Potter, Aiken & Co, 27 do; Ogrens & Co, 25 do; Schmick & Bro, 5 casks oil; McDonald & Arbuckle, 100 bbls flour; Rea & Kiel, 200 bgs feed; J S Dilworth, 5 boxs glass; Potter, Aiken & Co, 47 bxs cheese.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Petrona Co, 3 bbls oil; S Bradley, 5 sacks wool; Jones B & Co, 1 car Brick; McKnight M & Co, 1 car metal; Martin O & B, 2 cars iron, W Sumner, 1 car sewing machines; Floyd & Co, 7 bbls eggs; J Liss, 5 do do, 17 bags rags.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Godfrey & Co, 61 sks rags; Fluceus & Co., 4 sks cowtails; J H Ralston, 25 green hides; Culp & Co., 350 bgs oats; S A Fahnestock & Co, 16 bbls lard oil; Hussey & Co, 2 cars metal; Culp & Co, 68 sks flax seed; J Pearson, 1 car lumber; R Kennedy & Bro, 150 sks wheat; A Gordon, 290 pigs lead; S Fahnestock & Co, 287 do do; D Wallace 30 bbls high wines.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, August 5, 1864.

BUSINESS since our last was active. The amount of stock that changed hands was large; prices were altogether in favor of the seller. The receipts were large and the shipments East were also of a somewhat heavy description. The demand was confined principally to good stock, while the inferior was neglected, and could only be disposed of at low figures.

CATTLE.—The supply of cattle was fair, and sales were regulated by rules about the same as the previous week. The rates of good fat cattle were $7.50@8.00 per cwt, whilst inferior were difficult to find purchasers at $5.00@6.00. Among the sales we note as follows. The Government purchasers as usual were among the most liberal purchasers:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W Fuller bought 87 head at $8.00.
W Fuller bought 112 head at $7.50@7.60.
John Smith bought 80 head at $7.
John Smith bought 32 head at $7.25.
Werutz bought 60 head at $6.00.
N Wise bought 61 head at $6.50.
W Rice bought 40 head at $7.50.
W Rice bought 31 head at $7.74.
Retail sales of 325 head at $5@6.

HOGS—The market was very firm with a good demand; prices were a shade higher. The offerings were not so large as the previous week, besides the shipments East were liberal. Among the sales we note as follows:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Reyenthaler&Gilchrist bought 580 head at $10 00
" " bought 600 head at $10 50
" " bought 600 head at $10 75
" " bought 520 head at $11.00

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market was well supplied. Prices were about the same as the previous week.

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS PER CWT.

W. Fuller bought 700 head at $6.
W. Fuller bought 600 head at $6.
W. Duff bought 600 head at $5 85.
J. Rahl bought 400 head at $6 25.
Geo. Hesser bought 600 head at $6 25.
Geo. Hesser bought 350 head at $6.
A. Deltrich bought 1,000 head at $6 25.
A. Deltrich bought 1,000 head at $6.25.
A. Deltrich bought 1,000 head at $6 25.
The market closed firm for all descriptions; the pens were pretty well cleared up.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

ALEGHENY, August, 4, 1864.

The market was well supplied this week. The sales were liberal and prices were a shade lower. The Eastern market was dull. The sales at the Morgan House amounted to 746 head. We note as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

C. D. Hudson sold 22 head, at $3 50@5.
C. A. Tuner sold 20 head at $4 50@6.
W. Sterrett sold 28 head at $5.
James Mangey sold 20 head at $5.
J. Adams sold 20 head at $5.50.
Whiting & Gold sold 84 at $3 50.
J. Dolan sold 70 head at $4 50@5.
J. Harrison sold 22 head at $3 50@4 50.
S. Wirt sold 23 head at $5 50@6.
C. Simmons sold 20 head at $4 50@6.
J. M. Dickson sold 23 head at $3 50.
J. Johns n sold 14 head at $2 75@3.
J. Reed sold 17 head